

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS LANDED IN CHINA FOR SIEGE OF KIAU-CHAU.

terday lasted two hours, nearly 200 shrapnel exploding in the town. Much damage was done. The church (the famous cathedral of St. Rombold) is in ruins and its beautiful stained glass windows and its famous chimes were destroyed.

"Fortunately many of the works of art were saved. The historical religious shrine in St. Rombold's had been taken to Ware, while Rubens' paintings, 'The Adoration of the King' and 'The Crucifixion' in the church of St. Jean, had been removed by motor cars to Antwerp.

"The gateway and the chimes of St. Rombold's were totally ruined."

REPORT MANY BRITISH VICTIMS

An indication of the hard struggle which is going on in northeast France is given in the statement made public by the war office tonight showing more casualties in the British army. The losses in the British alone were:

Killed—18 officers; 62 other ranks.
Wounded—78 officers; 312 other ranks.

Missing—86 officers; 4,672 other ranks.

It is presumed that this list is an addition to the one given out yesterday.

MAY INCLUDE UNWOUNDED.

The official bureau explains that the missing mentioned in the list of casualties are men not accounted for and include unwounded prisoners and stragglers as well as men killed or wounded.

As regards the "other ranks" it is stated that 2,082 men are returned as having been sent back to their base as unfit and that a large proportion of these would be included in the number shown as missing in this and the previous return from general headquarters.

In the report of casualties received tonight the names of the officers were given. Only their next of kin have been informed and the names will be published as soon as possible.

A dispatch which was received from Paris tonight said that Señor Leroux, leader of the Spanish Radicals, had declared that Spain was ready to send its troops to the support of France if asked to do so.

TELLS OF BAPAUME FIGHT.

The Paris correspondent of the Mail sends the following dispatch:

"I have just returned from Compiegne. The English have left the town. The bridges over the Oise were blown up this (Monday) morning. The Germans were expected hourly.

"One important section of the battle which drove back the allies' left was fought at Bapaume Thursday and Friday. On Friday morning the Germans brought up many machine guns in a dense fog, and in a six hours' engagement the French suffered severely.

"A British force unexpectedly arrived and occupied the French position and allowed the weary French to retire. Then, though hard pressed, the British continued to fight a magnificent rear guard action."

Since Monday, the Germans are reported to have taken Compiegne.

DEFENSE OF AMIENS USELESS.

The capture of Amiens, which is the capital of the department of the Somme, seventy miles directly north of Paris, was made possible by the success of the Germans at Mireuil. The entry was not contested. The mayor, after receiving a German envoy, announced the surrender of the city and urged the citizens to make no disturbance.

"It was 7 o'clock Sunday evening," says the Mail's correspondent, "when a party of ultans entered Amiens by the Rue Jules Barzy. After a brief reconnaissance they retired to the German main body at Camon. A half hour later they returned, accompanied by an envoy bearing a white flag. The latter interviewed Mayor Pignat at the town hall.

"After an hour's discussion the mayor appeared in front of the town hall with trumpeters and officially announced the surrender of the city. He urged that the citizens make no disturbance.

OFFICIALS LIVES AT STAKE.

"Later the mayor and the municipal councilors drove in carriages to pay a formal visit to the German commander, who told them that they would be held personally responsible with their lives for the good conduct of the citizens."

"The Germans thereupon went to the town hall, where they hauled down the French flag and hoisted the German colors. The German troops began entering the city about mid-day Monday, singing as they came: 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland Über Alles.'

"No time was wasted, however, as the orders were to move swiftly out on the high road to Paris. Only a few men were left to guard the city.

"When the Germans entered Amiens the French retired to Picquigny (eight miles northwest of Amiens). They are reported to have blown up the railway tunnel and to have destroyed a large space along the highway to the south with dynamite."

PRAISE FOR BRITISH CHARGE.

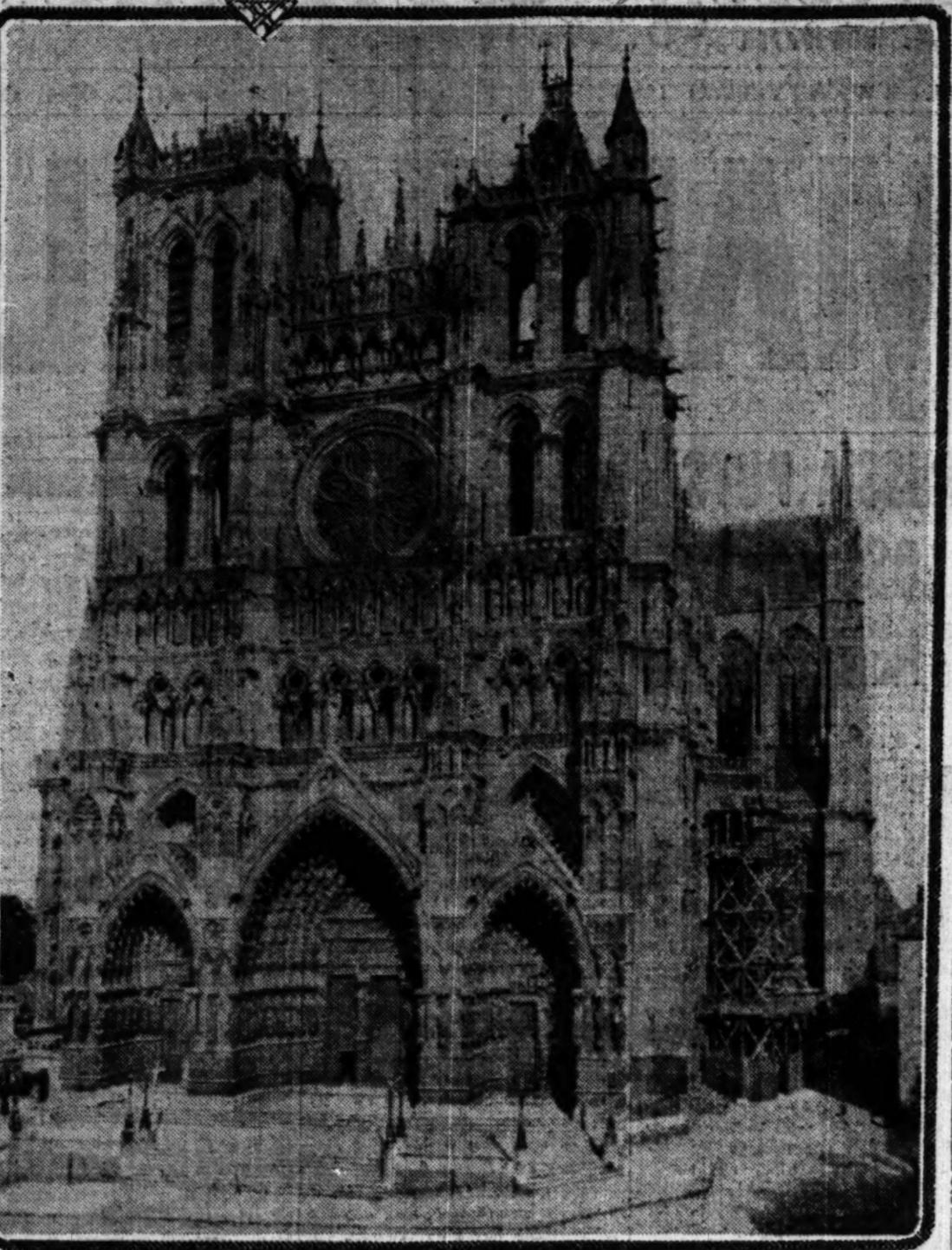
The Daily Mail's correspondent behind the British lines describes the charge of the Ninth Lancers, which occurred at an unnamed spot during the recent series of tactical retreats, as a second Balaclava. He says:

"Terrible havoc has been caused in our ranks by shells from a battery of eleven German guns posted inside a fortress near the Belgian frontier."

"It seemed impossible to silence their fire until the Ninth lancers made their attempt, riding straight at the guns after debouching into the open and charging under a hail of missiles and lyddite."

"I have not been able to get reliable figures as to the distance they rode, but they reached their goal. Nothing could stop them. They reached the guns,

Show Place of Amiens Captured by the Germans.



SAYS SEA FIGHT WAS A MASSACRE

British Officer Tells How Fleet Sunk Five German Warships.

SUBMARINE LIFE SAVER

[Continued from first page.]

Jules Verne had looked on Amiens cathedral for many years. Violet-Ledue called it the Parthenon of Gothic architecture. It was begun in 1126. It was not completed until 1592, more than three centuries. The spire is 426 feet high and the nave is 141 feet.

killed the gunners, and put the guns out of action. Then, like their prototypes of Balaklava, they rode back.

MANY SLAIN ON RETURN.

"On the return they fell in greater numbers still from the attack of other German batteries, posted at vantage points around the valley."

"Notable bayonet charges were made at [name deleted] on Wednesday last. Several British infantry regiments occupied an exposed position around which the Germans gradually circled, drawing the nose closer and closer."

"The Britishers decided to cut their way through the corridor. So the men went at it, yelling and shouting, and got through, although the German artillery mowed them down frightfully."

"The German machine guns have been tremendously effective in all engagements thus far. Men who saw the South African war say the hottest firing there was childlike compared with what the British troops have undergone since their arrival in France. So far as I can learn thus far the Germans have lost twenty-six of these guns."

PREDICTS VICTORY BY ALLIES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Temps this evening printed another article in which it predicted final success for the allies. The newspaper's reasons for its optimism are contained in the following resume of the situation, as the Temps has it:

"Diminution of pressure by the enemy on the extreme left of the allies' line, absolute inactivity in the center, and the progress of the French troops in Lorraine and on the right bank of the canal which passes a few miles north of Lunville, in the department of Meurthe et Moselle. These circumstances are taken by the Temps as evidence, that the enemy has been hard hit and is suffering from losses in men and in lack of supplies."

ACTION PUZZLE TO EXPERT.

LONDON, Sept. 4, 3 a. m.—The Standard's military expert says:

"What puzzles me is the apparent ease and tremendous rapidity with which the Germans are approaching Paris. Does it mean that the allies cannot hold them back or is that for reasons known to those in high command they are not trying hard to do so? If things are generally well with the allies along the northern battle front it may well suit them to encourage the enemy to commit his right wing more completely and prolong still more his paralleled lines of communication."

"It is to be hoped the authorities soon will be able to give us some information which will relieve anxiety as to the fate of the British force and of the wing of tactical retreats, as a second Balaclava. He says:

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"It seemed impossible to silence their fire until the Ninth lancers made their attempt, riding straight at the guns after debouching into the open and charging under a hail of missiles and lyddite."

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URGES FRENCH RAZE PARIS BEFORE ADVANCING FOES.

Paper Advocates Plan If Germans Treat City Like Brussels—Discusses Other Alternatives.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Guerre Sociale, a newspaper advocating alternatives to defending Paris, opened to-day says:

"First, if the city should be treated like Brussels, 'it is possible to argue that the defense of Paris would immobilize France's best troops; therefore it is better not to defend it.'

In this case the article recommends treating Paris like Moscow, if not by burning it, at least by destroying everything which would allow the enemy to recruit and get new supplies.

Secondly, the Germans should decide to treat it like Taichia, the article recommends the removal of the women and children, the breaking of the north star, so as to insure that the Germans will hold for three weeks or a month, the time which is necessary to the Russians to reach Berlin.

"Dare to choose between the plans," the Guerre Sociale says, "but accept no hazardous solution which would mean a second Metz or Sedan."

M. Clemenceau, after hoping that the government, under the new phase of the war, will confidently tell the truth about the news even if it is possible to do so, says:

"Under the present circumstances there probably are no better tactics than those being employed. The Russian invasion is so vigorous that the Kaiser will be obliged to choose between disaster in the west and disaster in the east, with total disaster as a sequel."

"To see a real big four funneler spouting flame, which flame denoted shells starting, and those shells not at us but for us, was the most cheerful thing possible. Once we were in safety, I hated it. We had just been having our own magnificence situated on the subject of sheer sailing."

Now, a few minutes later, to set another ship not three miles away, reduced to a piteous mass of unrecognizability, wreathed in black fumes from which flared out angry gusts of fire like Vesuvius in eruption, an unending stream of hundred pound shells burst on board it. Just pointed the moral and showed us what might have been."

"They went west, while they went east. Just a bit later we heard the thunder of the enemy's guns in the space. Then fell silence, and we knew that was all."

"The most romantic, dramatic, and poignant episode that modern war can ever show came next. The Defender, having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up its swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back, an enemy's cruiser came up and chased its small boat, which had to abandon its small boat."

"Pop—Pops a Submarine."

"Imagine their feelings, alone in an open boat without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land an enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and fogs around them, and then suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, hops his Britannic majesty's submarine and opens its conning tower, takes them all on board, shoots a salvo, dives, and brings them home, 250 miles."

"Is not that magnificent? No novelist would dare face the critics with an episode like that, except, perhaps, Jules Verne, and yet here it is, and all true."

PRINCE WILLIAM HAS QUIT.

Flees Albania, Taking Passage for Venice from His New Kingdom.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PRATTOZO, Albania, via Paris, Sept. 3.—Prince William of Wied, ruler of the new kingdom today, taking passage for Venice on the Italian steamer Misura.

Open Saturday until 3:30
Closed all day Monday—Lester Day

FIFTY KILLED IN SHIP WAR-RIOT IN BRAZIL PORT

Passengers Open Fight When German Vessel Refuses to Sail.

[Continued from first page.]

HAD GOLD FOR LONDON

New York, Sept. 3.—A riot aboard the German steamer Blucher, at anchor in the harbor of Pernambuco, Brazil, in which three of the Blucher's crew and fifty of its 800 steerage passengers were killed, was described today by Americans aboard the Brazilian steamer Sao Paulo upon its arrival here from Brazilian ports, whence it sailed at the commencement of the European war.

Moore Money for London.

The Blucher was bound from Buenos Aires from Hamburg, under the German flag, when Germany and England went to war. Upon learning that war had been declared the Blucher put back to Pernambuco. It had aboard, the Sao Paulo's passengers asserted, several million dollars for London and 800 Spaniards and Portuguese in the steerage. When Pernambuco was reached the steerage passengers insisted that the ship proceed to her destination and upon the refusal of the Blucher's officers to do so the riot was started.

Bodies Thrown Overboard.

The bodies of the steerage passengers who were killed were thrown overboard, according to the Sao Paulo's passengers.

According to the story told to the Sao Paulo's commander, Capt. Cyro De Amico, the trouble began with an anti-German demonstration by Spanish and Portuguese against the Blucher's crew.

It is obvious from the mere calculation of the dates and the rapidity of the Russian advance that they had been operating mainly with cavalry," the correspondent says. "The public here had been getting impatient unless it learned of a new success daily, and wholesale contempt for the German forces was a feature of the newspapers and conversation."

Hand-to-Hand Fight Ensues.

A fearful hand-to-hand fight ensued. The captain of the Blucher summoned the Pernambuco police, who fired right and left. Many of the rioters jumped overboard and were drowned. The police did not thoroughly quell the trouble until reinforcements arrived in the shape of sailors from the Brazilian training ship Cadet, from the British naval base of Simon's Town.

PROVIDENCE WITH KAISER.

Berlin Paper Calls Army's Victories "Judgment of God" Against Foer Starting War.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Sept. 3.—The Vossische Zeitung, in an editorial under the caption of "God's Judgment," says:

"The mind is almost unable to conceive what the German people learn about their victories east and west. It is, as it were, the judgment of God which condemns our antagonists as the criminal originators of this fearful war."

FIX WAR USE OF WIRELESS.

Powers Can Send and Receive Messages in Code, Is Arrangement, Bryan Announces.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Secretary of War, Bryan, has announced that the arrangement for sending messages in code, which he has been making with American firms, has been completed.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH-FRENCH DESTROYER.

Dutch Fisherman Says His Trawler and Four Others Were Sunk by Germans—Crews Imprisoned.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ANCONA, Sept. 3.—British and French destroyers have chased and sunk an Austrian cruiser off Corfu.

Germans Sink Dutch Ships.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Consul General Skinner reports many inquiries about American firms making goods hitherto bought by England from Germany and Austria. Many of these inquiries have to do with iron and steel goods. This is in line with the present opinion that America ought to find new trade openings in England, as the anti-German campaign is popular and is being pushed vigorously in the press.

CHANCE FOR "MADE IN U. S."

England Sends Goods from America She Formerly Got from Germany.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 3.—A Dutch fisherman says his trawler and four others were sunk by two German cruisers and two torpedo boats. His crew were taken aboard one of the cruisers, where they found the crew of an English trawler. All were taken to Wilhelmsburg and were imprisoned. The Dutchmen subsequently were released.

Revell & Co.

OUR ADVICE—BUY NOW

You Will Never Have an Opportunity Like the Present.

September Sale Bargains

Solid Mahogany Chairs and Rockers

3.75 to 5.7

GERMANS, MOWED DOWN BY MANY THOUSANDS, ADVANCE LIKE GIANT MACHINE

THOUSANDS LOST, GERMAN TROOPS PRESS FORWARD

English Soldier Tells How
Ranks Are Filled as En-
emies Are Mowed Down.

ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT

BY R. M. TOMLINSON.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] GOURNAY, near Rouen, Wednesday night, via London, Sept. 3.—I talked today with a noncommissioned officer belonging to a regiment named after an eastern county of England which has been in the front of the fighting for the last ten days almost continuously night and day. And very hard fighting, too.

"Our only rest was when we were on the march retreating," he said. "This German attack is certainly extraordinary. You can throw them down and mow them down, but still they come on, and directly the gaps are made in their ranks fresh men fill them up. There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of fresh troops. It is impossible to oppose successfully such a mass of men."

Allies in Good Spirits.

Since from my observations and my talks with men and officers, there need be no concern in England about the enthusiasm and confidence and good spirits of both the British and the French forces. They do not mince in any way the power of the enemy, but it is strange that the rapid and irresistible rush of the Germans, which in England may appear intensely alarming, does not worry the French or the British soldier.

They believe themselves well placed and are surprisingly quiet and confident, and are patiently working away and watching and waiting for their day, which is to come. Nothing that has yet happened in the campaign has made any of them in the least daunted.

Lies in Wait for Enemy.

Roughly speaking, the Germans are massed in a wedge-shaped formation, and the allies oppose them in lines running up from — approximately northeast and northwest. I am not sure about the eastern line, but it appears to be sound also on the offensive. But as to the western line I could say a great deal—unless I permitted—from what I saw on my return journey from Paris today.

The joys of a journey which one really likes to finish in good time are lost entirely by the anxiety of the unknown through shrubbery, and soldiers lie in the grass, lying very still and on the watch for something beyond you, yet which appears to be quite close.

Success for Gen. Faure.

Let us see what seems to have happened since my dispatch from Amiens last Monday. On that day the staff of the famous general commanding the extreme left wing of the allies (Sir John French) was

from the north the Germans seemed to be advancing in great force. On the other wing Gen. Pau had had a fine success against the Tenth Prussian army corps and the Imperial guard in a fight lasting throughout Saturday and Sunday last. He informed that he circled them and smashed them into the Oise.

Monday the Germans were forced to retreat with heavy losses, but in the center and left center of the allied forces the British were not so successful. The concentration of Germans was against their points and there was great fighting last Sunday.

Regardless of Human Life.

But knowing this and more than this, I am not any more alarmed than are the French and British officers and men I speak with in the course of my unpleasant journey close to the fighting line. I know they are only beginning but they are still young men who have been working hard and skillfully, and the German torrent are quite confident that success will ultimately be theirs.

Huge masses of obedient men are fusing the German commandants, regardless of the loss of life, in a fierce and desperate effort to burst through to Paris quickly, and though such enormous masses must necessarily force back all opposition, the allied opposition meets them resolutely and calmly and with intelligence and military science.

Allies in Masterly Retreat.

When the history of this war is written it will be seen that, wonderful as the German advance has been, the retirement of the allied forces has been equally magnificent. It is hardly possible to understand why such reckless masses of men as the German army (in France), continually pushing along, should not overtake everything human, however well trained and skilfully handled, which stands before it.

All it has not overwhelmed the allies. It is almost incredible, but it is true. It looks to me, from all the evidence I have gathered, that the Germans have the weight, the allies certainly have the business and science. These, with reinforcements of troops, will eventually win.

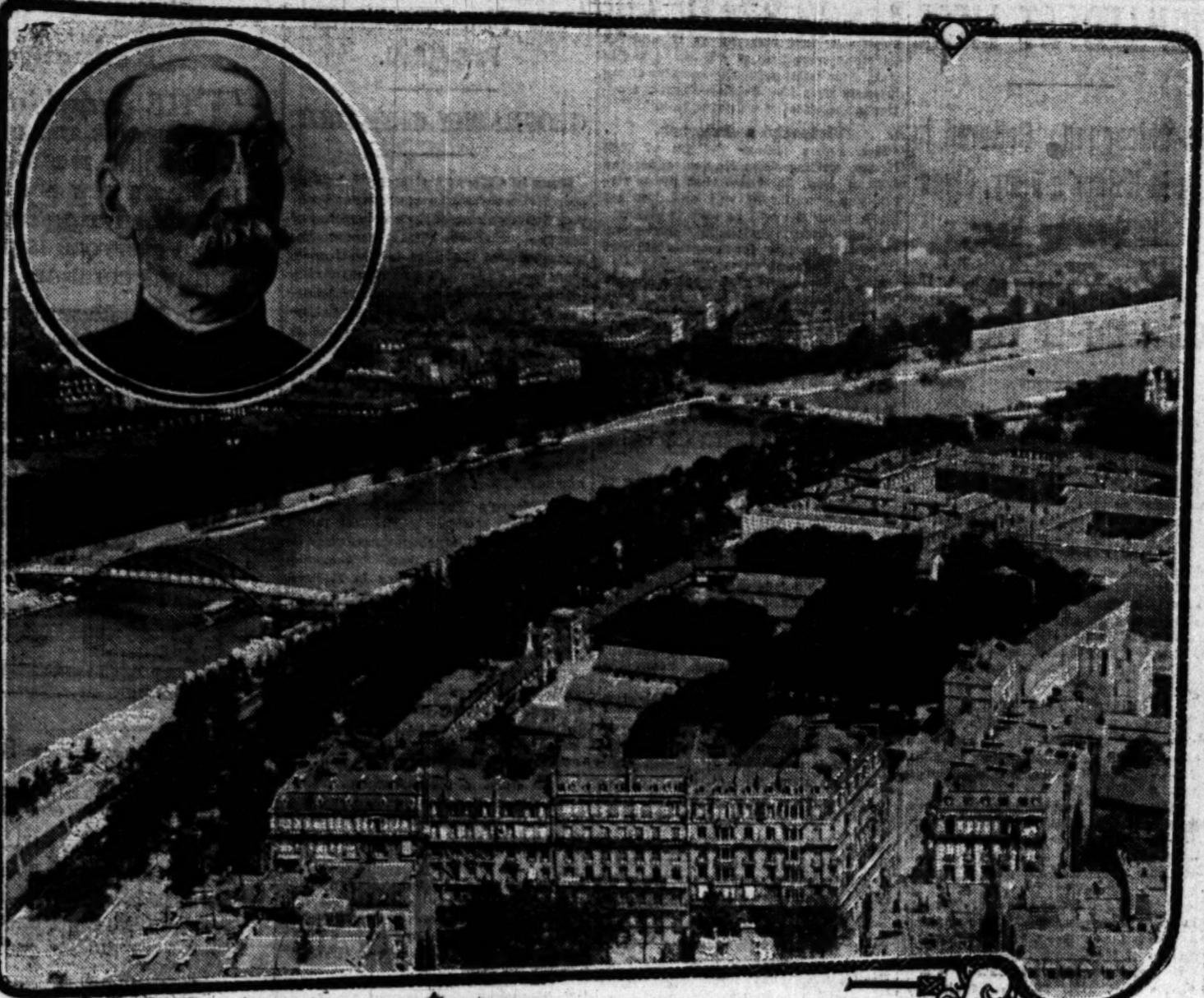
Town Is Deserted Suddenly.

When I arrived at this little railroad station today at noon, after a trip to Paris and back, I was told that, on Monday, the French cavalry were seen on the road to the south and southwest, and that fighting had been going on to the east, twelve miles away. From what I had heard of the progress of the German advance till last Saturday, I judged it would be useful to visit the little town of — down the road.

I found as peaceful a countryside as if I had never heard of war. The sight of a magnificently beautiful cathedral standing over the town was restful enough, but there was nothing unusual except the short and silent horses. Not an inhabitant was to be seen, and then the dead truth struck us that the town had been evacuated.

Crossing a bridge by the railway station, a French dragoon laughed when he

Paris as the German Aviators See It; Commander in Charge of City's Defense.



GENERAL CALLIEN.

saw our startled looks at what rested below and against the bridge supports.

Streets Strewn with Glass.

The roads were strewn with broken glass bottles and barbed wire was coiled everywhere. The little place is in a hollow and one needed but slight imagination to see the flaming hell it could become at any moment.

It was growing dark, and I suppose I had never before felt such an urgent desire to leave a place.

The railway was still intact, but two officials differed widely as to our prospects of getting away. While they argued we heard a mine blow up and then the sound of gunshots. A friendly engine driver, who merely "thought he could get through," at length got us away to about eighteen miles southeast of the railway junction, which is about thirty miles to the north of Paris, and we got into Paris by train after midnight. We passed Creil, which was then alive with English soldiers.

Scotch Troops Cheerful.

New York, Sept. 3.—[Special.]—R. W. Moore, who returned from Europe on the Mauretania tonight, was in Antwerp in the direction of Mayence that is as much as the press was permitted to know or report about October 10 may be said to mark the beginning of this great European war, so far as Germany is concerned.

As in 1910, the more important of the emperor's advisers went to the front with them. The party included Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, Secretary of State von Jagow, War Minister von Falkenhayn, and other high governmental and army officials.

The plan of campaign is that thought out many years ago and never since departed from—to end all hostilities at the very outset to the smashing of Germany's western neighbor. Russia is to be left to the Germans.

"I stopped to chat with a great wounded Highlander," a fellow who must have stood a foot tall and was all steel and bone. "He said they had fought the Germans at a small village near Mons, that they had lost 32, but had killed more than 200 Germans."

"What was the name of the village?" I asked.

"Don't know, sir, but hell would have been a fine name."

**GERMAN FINANCES SHOWN
TO BE IN FIRST CLASS SHAPE**

Money Situation in Berlin Held to Be Far Better than It Is in London or Paris.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—[Correspondence.]—German financial authorities express satisfaction over the manner in which the business and finance of the empire have withstood the first two weeks' strains of the war. The financial writers insist that the situation here is far better than that in London and Paris.

Certain Germany Will Win.

No one can come in daily contact with the officers of the general staff without being impressed with their confidence in an eventual and absolute victory. There is no boasting, no disposition to underestimate the ability of the enemy, but there is a grim determination to win at any cost.

That this cost will be terribly high is not denied, but the men in charge of operations are determined to make any sacrifice, no matter how, appealing to reach their goal.

The people, however, are inclined to underrate the size of the task before the German arms. They are ready to pay the cost of victory, though, however great it may be. The man in the street will not even admit that a single German defeat is possible.

A marked feature of the situation has been the wonderful manner in which the German mobilization was carried out. Everything was done in advance. Remarkably enough, there was not during the whole period of mobilization, a single question from any person in charge of any branch of the work.

Cites Germany's Preparedness.

On one instruction had been misinterpreted. An illustration of the error of the general staff is the example of the emperor's military attaché, Max Langhorne, who called on War Minister von Falkenhayn in the midst of the mobilization. Maj. Langhorne began to excuse himself for intruding at such a busy time.

"Come in, major," Von Falkenhayn said. "I'm not particularly busy. I haven't anything to do."

A striking thing about the organization of the general staff is the fact that one department has absolutely no knowledge of what is going on in the others. Each officer has his particular work to do and nothing else. Many of the highest high-officers in the staff know less about the course of affairs to date than is known by the general public.

Press Department Not Systematized.

The only department of the general staff which was not systematized was the press department, which is not yet working smoothly. There is no agreement of opinions, understanding among the dozen different officers in charge of the distribution of news and its

Vanderbilt Opera Post Yacht.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—W. E. Vanderbilt Jr. has

the British government his famous

Tarantula, the fastest in the world. It

is accepted by the British admiralty it will be used as a scout cruiser.

TEACHERS FIRST, HERRICK'S PLAN IN PARIS RUSH

Chicago Girl Relates Envoy's
Efforts to Return Edu-
cators to U. S.

TELLS OF FATEFUL CARD

"School teachers first" is Ambassador Herrick's motto when he is able to procure accommodations for returning liners for Americans stranded in Paris. Miss Enid Griswold of 560 Woodlawn avenue, an instructor at the Monticello seminary, near St. Louis, Mo., was one of the fortunate 250 school teachers who were able to obtain accommodations on the "Espagne" of the French line. She reached Chicago yesterday.

"Through the office of Ambassador Herrick I got steamer passage on the 'Espagne,' said Miss Griswold last night. The passage was round trip and the boat landed more than ordinarily because it carried to cargo to speak of. We steerage people slept out on deck in chairs. The steerage was simply impossible.

Tells of Fateful Card.

Miss Griswold was most impressed in Paris by the perfect order maintained despite the great strain maintained.

"There was a branch office of the war department near the house where I stopped in Paris," she said. "The women would go there and leave little yellow cards with the names and regiments of their men folks written on them. In two weeks they would return. If there was nothing on the card it meant the soldier was all right; but sometimes the card would say 'Killed' or 'Wounded.' The women could not find out on what field their men were shot. That is a secret. Even the wounded will not tell where they were stationed when shot.

Another Teacher Home.

Grace Christine Bedell, 6504 University avenue, a teacher from Evanston, who had been held for her safety. She called on the S. S. Carpathia from Naples Aug. 18 and arrived at New York on Wednesday. She said Americans were having little difficulty getting out of Italy.

Dr. F. E. Robberg of Joliet and his brother, Dr. Oscar Robberg of Chicago, who arrived during the day, were seized as spies. They had been studying in Vienna and had planned to go to Budapest for a conference of physicians when they learned of the capture of a Russian regiment and were arrested. They were released only upon showing their membership cards in the American Medical Association.

Others who returned were Mrs. Katharine Prindiville and her daughter, Miss Katherine, of 1519 Astor street. Former Judge Jessie M. Holden will return today.

"Tribune" Asked to Aid.

THE TRIBUNE has been asked to assist in locating Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Frederick, who last were heard from in Hanover on July 21. Mrs. Sel Hamburger and her son, Harvey, together with Mrs. Fanny P. Shore, have been located by cable in London to the Tribune on Sept. 10. Prof. N. B. Harris of Northwestern university and Mrs. Harris will sail from London Sept. 16 on the Olympic.

Van Dyke Sends Report.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Amsterdam says the American minister to the Netherlands, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, has sent Washington a long report upon the alleged German atrocities in Belgium.

CHARGES HORRIBLE CRIMES.

BY PERCY WHIPPLE.

OSTEND, Sept. 3.—During a tour of part of Belgium which has been devastated by war I found that at one place which I shall not name least it always be strange to be true until I heard it from a number of sources. In the fighting near La Cateau and (name cut out) the Germans endeavored to effect a surprise by sending some 900 men dressed in civilian clothes into our lines. They were received as fugitives and some shouted "Vive la France" as they passed.

There was something about the demeanor of these men which caused suspicion. When this became a certainty an Irish regiment quickly massed around the men and fell on them at the blast of a whistle.

Our men are dying to get at the enemy away from his barbed wire trenches and twenty-eight batteries of machine guns. I give this phrase as it was spoken to me.

Tells Flight of Fugitives.

I took two Swedish refugees to—(name of place deleted)—and afterward returned to —. When I got back I found a little group standing on the edge of a broken bridge, who told me what had occurred in my absence.

So it is when the Germans are coming for ransom. It was a shame then, that their absolute entry was delayed. The inhabitants, such as are left, came out as the afternoon wore on.

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Tells Flight of Fugitives.

I took two Swedish refugees to—(name of place deleted)—and afterward returned to —. When I got back I found a little group standing on the edge of a broken bridge, who told me what had occurred in my absence.

So it is when the Germans are coming for ransom. It was a shame then, that their absolute entry was delayed. The inhabitants, such as are left, came out as the afternoon wore on.

Charges Horrible Crimes.

BY PERCY WHIPPLE.

OSTEND, Sept. 3.—During a tour of part of Belgium which has been devastated by war I found that at one place which I shall not name least it always be strange to be true until I heard it from a number of sources. In the fighting near La Cateau and (name cut out) the Germans endeavored to effect a surprise by sending some 900 men dressed in civilian clothes into our lines. They were received as fugitives and some shouted "Vive la France" as they passed.

There was something about the demeanor of these men which caused suspicion. When this became a certainty an Irish regiment quickly massed around the men and fell on them at the blast of a whistle.

WILSON PLANS SAFEGUARDS FOR AMERICAN INTERESTS.

PRESIDENT ACTS TO AID AMERICA DURING WAR TIME

Important Steps Taken to Guard Interests Both at Home and Abroad.

PLANS FOR STAMP TAX

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—(Special)—President Wilson took several important steps today which he believes are necessary to safeguarding the interests of the United States at home and abroad during the European war.

The president completed and submitted to Majority Leader Underwood of the Senate the measure which he will send to Congress tomorrow asking the enactment of a war revenue measure designed to yield about \$100,000,000 a year to the government.

The message, which will be brief, will call attention to the deficit in the revenue of the government caused by the falling rate of imports and to the need of supplying the administration with funds from other sources. He will not suggest a specific means of raising the additional revenue, for, as the president remarked today, that is peculiarly the province of the house of representatives.

Prepare for Stamp Tax.

The ways and means committee of the house will give immediate consideration to the president's request. The Democratic leaders in the Senate have agreed upon the principal provisions of an emergency revenue bill which will be introduced by Mr. Underwood.

Stamp taxes, assessed by the internal revenue bureau upon many luxuries and some necessities, constitute the principal feature of the war revenue measure. It is proposed to tax beer an additional \$1 a barrel and to lay an impost upon theater and other amusement tickets and possibly on railroad tickets, some drugs and commercial instruments.

The Democratic leaders are disposed to tax whisky and tobacco from any addition to the stamp tax on beer, coffee and coffee. Republicans and Progressives are charging that this is another evidence that the "south is in the saddle." Beer they say, is produced mainly in the north, tobacco entirely and whisky largely in the south.

Pushes Ship Purchase Bill.
The consideration of the measure is likely to be prolonged, for much opposition to the move has arisen. It is contended that if congress would abandon the \$35,000,000 pork barrel river and harbor appropriation bill it would obviate half the necessity for war taxes. Such action would postpone at least six months the need of additional funds.

President Wilson also informed congressional leaders today that he will insist in the passage of the bill providing for the loan of \$30,000,000 of government ships in which to carry American exports abroad during the war.

The president reiterated today that there need be no fear of a violation of neutrality by the government or other international complications arising from the embarkation of the government in the shipping business.

Will Sign Registry Bill.
The president announced that he will sign tomorrow the proclamation suspending various provisions of the American registry law which would permit him to transfer their ships to the American flag. The issuance of the proclamation, it appears, has been expected by both the ship owners and the administration. The department of commerce today registered three foreign vessels under the American flag.

The president's remarks conveyed an intimation that in any event the government merchant vessels would not carry contraband to any belligerent nation. He expressed the opinion that American exports to Europe will be adequately taken care of by neutral vessels and the vessels of such belligerents as remain on the seas.

Will Not Interfere with Study.
"In this city, there is almost every nationality represented in the public schools, there will be a marked tendency on the part of many children to discuss the causes and conditions attending the present war in Europe, in order that they may make sure that their teachers sympathize with the particular point of view or nationality which they represent.

"The education corps is urged to remember that we cannot maintain the position taken by our government as neutrals if we permit ourselves in any way, on the school premises, or in our official capacity, to express sympathy with one nation or another."

Princess Louise Sent Home.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says Princess Louise, 18, has been ordered to leave Vienna within twenty-four hours.

The Great SHOE SALE at The Hub

Ask Your Coal Dealer to Get You—
Schuylkill Anthracite

before the big winter rush sets in and makes deliveries slow and difficult.

It Gives the Most Heat for Your Money

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL and IRON COMPANY

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RAIL YARDS AND DOCKS

Coal and Lumber Sts. Phone Canal 235
South Chicago Phone So. Chicago 42
Division and Halsted Sts. Phone Superior 65
Caley Ave. and W. 12th St. Phone Wentworth 647

The War Lord Smiles.



GERMAN REPORTS 10,000 TEUTONS KILLED AT LIEGE

Ex-Chicagoan, Believed to Be in Kaiser's Army, Gives Uncensored News.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Paul Poetsch, a young German who came to America to seek fortune, returned to the fatherland for a visit in May. Now he writes back to his friend, William P. Naumer of 2944 Dawson avenue, that he may not return. From that and other remarks in his letter one would infer that he has joined the kaiser's army.

But typical of the German individuality is submerged in his letter which is voluminous and praise for the kaiser and the empire. He admits, however, that Germany realizes it faces a crisis in this war. His letter also shows that it is a matter of common knowledge in Germany that the Teutonic army has lost heavily.

Germans Lose 10,000.

Poetsch's letter tells of 10,000 Germans killed before Liege. The Berlin office admitted but a fraction of this number. The letter, which was dated Mosigkau on Aug. 10, follows:

"Dear Bill: I never heard and seen such patriotism and enthusiasm. The German race stands up like one man. All they are one, one thought, one soul. And this might is, I am glad to say, already won. We are so close together that our Social Democracy would be so patriotic when the fatherland calls. And they are the fiercest fighters and defenders of the German emperor and empire just now. Don't you think it is a shame that after having Russia and France against us the 'mighty proud England' as it likes to call itself, comes against us too?"

"There is such an almost hate against the English from now that England will feel sorry some day to have acted that way. But Bill, we are not afraid at all. Russia will be besieged easily, as also Austria goes with us. The greatest part of our troops go against France, and our young, brave navy will take it up with the nearest English.

"Richard Bonkessel, a German, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen in the United States District court yesterday afternoon. Thomas V. Sell, the clerk, opened a book to enter Bonkessel's name when the latter stared intently at the opposite page. Mr. Sell also looked and saw that George Daugel, a Russian, had entered the same name.

"The representatives of the contending countries engage in numerous friendly arguments—that is, generally friendly before the map.

FOES ABOAD: FRIENDS HERE

Germans Seeking Citizenship, Entered Alongside Russian, Says "We're Americans Now."

DECEAMPS WITH RELIEF FUND.

Mrs. William Smith of 1311 Main street, recently returned from Europe, said that her German garden maid asked her for money to change and he failed to return.

HALLUCINATIONS Men Who Drink

To excess boast: "I can quit any time of my own free will, but that don't," said an "addict" treatment doctor.

"Manhood" when they know that they are getting weaker mentally, morally and physically every day. They plead as an excuse, "I can't leave my business to take treatment," when they know that their treatment is the best.

"I should worry," replied Bonkessel.

"We're both going to be Americans."

RED CROSS STEAMER READY.

Preparations for Sailing of Vessel from New York on Saturday Virtually Completed.

RED CROSS STEAMER READY.

New York, Sept. 3.—Preparations for the sailing of the steamer Hamburg, dedicated to the Red Cross society by the Hamburg-American line to carry about 200 doctors and nurses and a large quantity of medical supplies to the European war zone, were virtually completed tonight. The surgeons and nurses will go aboard tomorrow, the medical supplies will be taken aboard Sunday, and Monday at 4 p. m. the steamer will start for Europe on her errand of mercy.

REOPEN WAR TO AFRICANS.

British Subjects Million Strong in Transkei Anxious to Help Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company at Cape Town, Union of South Africa, sends the following:

"The magistrates in the Transkei territories (a division on the east coast of Cape Colony), the population of which is 1,000,000, have been traveling among the natives upon instructions from the government explaining the war situation.

"Tens of thousands have been addressed and the natives everywhere enthusiastically have offered their services to the government."

CHICAGO WOMAN ARRESTED.

Mrs. Eliza Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, took a step yesterday toward saving the young adherents of the warring nations from settling their differences in the school yard, the Marquis of Queensberry route. She is anxious also that the neutrality of the United States shall not be violated through the character of instruction of the teachers of the public schools. She issued the following bulletin, which will be sent to all teachers and principals:

"Peace is the watchword of the American people today. The national government of the United States has announced its position in regard to the present war in Europe to be that of a neutral nation.

EXPLAIN WAR TO AFRICANS.

British Subjects Million Strong in Transkei Anxious to Help Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company at Cape Town, Union of South Africa, sends the following:

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"Tens of thousands have been addressed and the natives everywhere enthusiastically have offered their services to the government."

PRINCESS LOUISE SENT HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen says Princess Louise, 18, has been ordered to leave Vienna within twenty-four hours.

FALL FROM LEADER PATRI.

Jane Flynn of 818 Carr street, an older woman, fell from a chair while working in a building at One Hundred and Third street and Indianapolis avenue.

VALUES TO \$4

Values to \$6

\$2.85 \$3.85

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Store open Saturday till 9 P. M. Closed Monday, Labor Day.

Values to \$6

Young Men's Suits

Coats are inclined to be a little longer, still preserving the English lines. These suits are shown in checks and plaids at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35.

Boys' fall hats and furnishings in a wide variety.

Second Floor, South Room.

EDUCATIONAL ILLINOIS.

TODD SEMINARY FOR BOYS

Woodstock, Ill. 1 mi. from Chicago, 6th road west.

"The Every Todd Boy is a Good Citizen."

Boys 7 to 18 years old.

Wood Hill, Principal.

Western Military Academy, Peoria, Illinois.

For military training, boys receive military training.

Col. A. M. Jackson, A. M. Superintendent.

Phone Carroll 252.

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NEW POPE AWE STRICKEN AT HUGE TASK WAR PUTS UPON HIM.

**NEW POPE FACES
A WORLD CRISIS,
CHURCHMEN SAY**

Agree That He Was Chosen
as Man Fit to Cope with
War Situation.

ALL EXALT HIS ABILITY

As soon as the announcement of the appointment of the new pope reached Chicago yesterday the bells were rung in all the Catholic churches. They were rung again last night and services were held. The service consisted of the singing of the Te Deum, a short sermon, the recitation of the rosary in honor of our lady help of Christians and the benediction of the blessed sacrament.

In most of the sermons the hope was expressed that the new pope will be able to bring peace to Europe.

Archbishop Quigley left the city shortly after the announcement of the new pope reached Chicago. Bishop Edmund M. Duane of Peoria was with him.

Predicted Pope's Name.

"It was providential that Italy should be a neutral nation at this time," said Bishop Dunn. "Cardinal della Chiesa is the youngest pope the church has had in many centuries. I had predicted that a cardinal would be selected, and that he would assume the title of Benedict XV., although I had no intimation that Della Chiesa would be chosen. I have been congratulated today by many persons who heard my prediction."

Archbishop Quigley announced the selection of the new pope as a splendid one.

Well Fitted for Post.

"The new pope," he said, "is a man who, with God's assistance, will be brave enough and strong enough to bring peace and prosperity to the world now devastated and torn by war, and he will also at the same time carry on to a happy issue the glorious program of his predecessor of making the world one in Christ."

The Rev. H. P. Smith, of St. Mary's church, Evanston, said:

"I did not think that Della Chiesa was as likely a candidate as some of the others in the conclave, but as he is selected, it is a sure sign that he is best fitted to carry out the tremendous work of the church."

Faces Grave Problems.

"He comes to the office when the church must face great problems, both religious and social," said the Rev. H. E. Spaulding of Loyola university. "We will need the characteristics of Benedict XIV. Bologna has given five popes to the church. Let us hope that Benedict XV. may be the greatest of them all."

Chancellor R. F. Hoban asserted there is a general lack of knowledge of the new pope among the Catholics of Chicago.

"May he be brave enough and strong enough to bring peace and prosperity to the war-torn world," said Chancellor Hoban, "and to carry out the glorious program of the pontificate of his revered predecessor."

Critical Time for Church.

"The new pope enters his pontificate at a most critical time in the history of the church," said the Rev. W. J. McNamara of St. Patrick's church. "It was time to take the greatest wisdom and fortitude to adapt the needs of the church to the reconstruction of the continent of Europe."

The Rev. J. M. Scanlan, pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes church, said:

"I am not acquainted with the life of the new pope, but I think it is a splendid thing to have a young man for our holy father. Being young, he will doubtless have the energy to wield a strong influence with the powers in bringing about peace."

Points Out Europe's Needs.

A prominent Catholic clergyman who requested his name be withheld expressed the belief that the election of the new pope was dominated chiefly by the need for a pope capable of meeting the political conditions which are apt to follow the close of the European war.

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"I am not acquainted with the life of the new pope, but I think it is a splendid thing to have a young man for our holy father. Being young, he will doubtless have the energy to wield a strong influence with the powers in bringing about peace."

New Pope a Diplomat.

"The pendulum is sure to swing from one side to another and hence the choice which is thought to be skilful in diplomacy."

"The fact is that the new Pope is an anti-socialist. The name is unfortunately chosen, but it is a name which the world concerned chose for themselves. The extent of the movement has been greatly exaggerated. The秧歌 is nothing that any orthodox minister in any church would question. It was simply an assertion of the fundamental truths of religion that as two times two makes four. Anti-socialism doesn't mean opposition to peace."

Hart Schaffner & Marx.

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CANOISTS SAVED IN LAKE.

Wilson Beach Manager Sees Craft
Capsize Mile Out and Sends
Lifeboat.

When Fred Schaffner of 2200 Sheridan road and Parival Rachel of 925 Lafayette parkway went out canoe sailing yesterday afternoon, in a high wind Ruel J. Geiger, manager of Wilson beach, mounted with his field glasses.

A mile offshore the canoe was capsized and the boys were thrown out.

Geiger's binoculars picked up the boat and he dispatched life savers.

They reached the boys all but exhausted and ready to give up their struggle.

Benedict XV., the New Pope.



**RETAIL DEALERS
WILL NOT FIGHT
CITY MARKETS**

**Assure Municipal Commis-
sion No Resort to Courts
Is Contemplated.**

MAIL PLAN IS INDORSED

**The Grocers and Butchers' association
will not oppose the establishment of mu-
nicipal markets in Chicago. Chairman
James Lawley of the municipal markets
commission declared yesterday that Sol
Westfelder, the president of the associa-
tion, had assured him that the retail dea-
lers would not enjoin the city from oper-
ating a market.**

"Mr. Westfelder told me his organiza-
tion doesn't believe that we can run a
municipal market successfully," said Ald.
Lawley last night. "Of course, that is
for us to prove. But I am glad that I
have his word that we will not meet inter-
ference in the courts from the retail mer-
chants."

Last Year Not Fair Test.

"Last winter we operated a municipal
market, but that was largely a matter of
charity. This time it is going to be a more
general trial, and we will no doubt meet
sterner opposition. The corporation coun-
sel is considering the merits of the case."

Meanwhile the commissioners are pre-
paring lists of names of producers and
consumers who can deal directly with
each other. Letters are pouring into the
offices expressing approval of the plan and
urging immediate action. The announce-
ment of a campaign to increase the max-
imum weight of parcel post packages of
foodstuff is commended highly in many
of the communications.

Inquire About Mail Plan.

"I want to speak with the farm-
ers who sell edibles by mail," wrote Eds.
Fiedler, 364 Wendell street.

"We desire that you place our name in
the list of those who can receive food
from farmers who will sell their wares
direct to us," says R. Thurland, 1403 Sher-
man avenue, Evanston.

"I am making the attempt to market
apples for the fruit growers of the state of
Missouri by sending samples direct to
the consumers," is part of a letter from
an official of the agricultural department
of Missouri. "Our offer will place the
grower in touch with the buyer. We
guarantee the product that the farmers
ship. At present we are quoting No. 1
apples at 60 cents and No. 2 at 40. The
difference is largely in size and color."

Cheaper Milk Sought.

"A possible solution of the milk problem,
which may be made more complex by the
demand of the farmers for a higher price
for their product, is proposed by the com-
mission which intends to cut out the mid-
men. Chairman Lawley believes that it
will be possible to sell the best milk at
6 cents a quart, a cent above the price
which the producers have claimed for
their milk since the contracts for

the six months after Oct. 1 on Sept. 15.

They already have indicated their intention
to raise the price to \$2 per 100 pounds,
a shade over 4 cents a quart. There have
been rumors that the milk dealers will
raise their prices proportionately."

Knows of No Intended Raise.

J. J. Fitzpatrick of the Borden com-
pany declared yesterday that he had as
yet received no notification of the farm-
ers' action, and that any action of the
dealers would necessarily follow the price
at which the contracts could be made.

First Consistory Tuesday.

The pope has decided to hold his first
consistory next Tuesday, when he will
confer the red hat on Cardinal Anthony
Mendes Belo, patriarch of Lisbon, and
Cardinal Guiseppe Menendez, archi-
bishop of Toledo, Spain. Both were
created cardinals by Pope Pius X. at the
consistory last May.

The pope will deliver on Tuesday his
first allocution, which will give to the
world the program of his pontificate.

One of the brothers of the pontiff is an
admiral in the Italian royal navy, and
another is a captain in the Italian navy.

The first appointment made by the pope
was that of Monsignor Parolin, nephew
of Pope Pius X., to be canon of St. Peters.

It has been 174 years since the time of
the last pope Benedict. On his election
to the papacy in 1740, Cardinal Prospero
Lamberti assumed that title. It is an
interesting fact that the new pope was
archbishop of Bologna while Pope Ben-
dict XIV. was born in Bologna.

GIRL GETS MOTHER'S GEMS.

Father Answers "Certainly" After
Daughter Appeals to Judge
in Letter.

"Please give me your name in
my book," he said, "and all the time
I think I have a right to them. One is
my mother's engagement ring and the other
two are plain ones," wrote Mons. Mac-
Leod, 12 years old, to Judge Fry of the
Court of Domestic Relations.

"Certainly," said Mons. MacLeod's
father, Alexander MacLeod, a grocer at 814 Keebler
avenue, when he appeared before the
court.

Mona's mother is dead and she lives
with her grandfather, Finlay MacLeod
of 7842 South May street. MacLeod agreed
to pay \$3 a week toward the support of
the child, and Mona went home happy.

MILWAUKEE WINS MILK FIGHT.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 3.—Milwaukee
has just won the national championship
in the annual competition of the dairy-
men to make the best test. The State
university and dairy companies here will
share the cost of the test.

LOSES GEMS IN BOAT FIRE?

Miss Daisy Singer Tells Police She
Gave Diamond Pendant to Purser
on City of Chicago.

Miles Daley, Miss Singer's lawyer, said
she had given the diamond pendant, valued at
\$250, during the fire which damaged the steamer City of
Chicago. She said she entrusted the pendant
to the purser, Frank E. Denis, after leaving St. Joseph, Mich., when all had
been rescued. Miss Singer asserts, Denis
declared the box which contained her
jewelry, as well as other valuables, was
found empty on the cabin floor.

Daley also said, however, that he had
not received any information from the police
that the pendant was missing.

Search Continues for Miles.

Search was continued for Miles McDonald,
president of the Brite Mine Workers' union,
who is reported to have been lost when
the steamer was driven ashore two hours after
the state troops arrived. With McDonald is
J. E. Bradley, the union's vice president.

SEARCH FOR MILES CONTINUES.

Search for Miles continues.

POLICEMAN LOSES HIS JOB.

Patrolman Michael J. Sanders
Dropped from Service on In-
vestigation Charge.

PATROLMAN MICHAEL J. SANDERS.

Patrolman Michael J. Sanders was dis-
missed from the service by the city civil
service commission yesterday. Sanders
was tried on charges of intoxication, con-
duct unbecoming an officer.

WATERFORD'S NEW POLICE CHIEF.

Waterford's new police chief is John
O'Halloran, formerly of the New York
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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1867.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and The Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 407½ of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,275
Sunday 406,535

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spiced, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destinations, or that remain unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1914.

POPE BENEDICT XV.

The great Catholic world has a new pope; the local Catholic millions have a new spiritual head and sovereign.

Doubtless the war that killed Pope Pius X.—for it is not doubtful that his death was hastened by the calamity which shocked and bitterly disappointed him—also accelerated the election of his successor. The struggle in the concile, which opened on Monday, might have been a protracted one, for there was strenuous rivalry between the respective adherents of the two leading candidates, Cardinal Maffi and Cardinal Ferrata. The general state of things in Europe and the suspense in Italy must have impressed every member of the sacred college with the necessity of agreeing on a candidate without undue and disturbing delay.

In secular politics the outcome would be described as a compromise on a candidate acceptable to the two principal factions. The choice seems to be a happy one from every point of view. Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa has had a remarkable and varied career. He owes his elevation to the supreme office, as he owed his rather unexpected elevation to the sacred college, to his gifts, experience, and knowledge of the needs and interests of the great church. His rise has been extraordinarily rapid, for it was as late as 1907 that he was made archbishop of Bologna, while the red hat was not conferred on him until May last. But he has served as secretary of the late Cardinal Rampolla and as adviser of the holy office. Like his immediate predecessor, he comes from the people, is simple and democratic, and austere and resolute in his opposition to modernism on the one hand and vanity and fashionable triviality on the other.

Pope Benedict XV. is, however, expected to favor a policy of reconciliation with the Quirinal and the government of Italy. In this respect Plus X. was by no means ultra-conservative; he made significant concessions to the spirit of the age and the sentiments of liberal Catholics, who felt that abstention from politics and the boycott of the government over the settled "temporal" issue were indirectly helping extreme political radicalism. His rise has been extraordinary rapid, for it was as late as 1907 that he was made archbishop of Bologna, while the red hat was not conferred on him until May last. But he has served as secretary of the late Cardinal Rampolla and as adviser of the holy office. Like his immediate predecessor, he comes from the people, is simple and democratic, and austere and resolute in his opposition to modernism on the one hand and vanity and fashionable triviality on the other.

Behind this feet the British nation pursues more evenly the tenor of its ways than any nation in the world. Sea power as a controlling factor in the struggles of nations has not been over insisted upon by Mahan. Britain's security and Germany's obstacle to the British fleet.

Time after time this has been made the lesson of war. Triumphant Carthage dwindled away because it did not have sea power. Neglect of fleets where there was need of fleets has been fatal time out of mind. There was no neglect on Germany's part. The efforts to bring a great fleet into being have been typical of the best in German efficiency. Time was lacking. Fleets are not built with the same celerity that armies may be had.

The United States may look upon this British security and this German dilemma and see its own wise course indicated as plainly as if an inspired prophet spoke.

Our navy has been falling behind. It was second. It is now third, fleets in being and ships in construction being considered. Germany, now bottled up by superior force, leads us.

Germany, which finds itself embarrassed, would have had little trouble with the combined French and Russian fleets. With Great Britain out of the war, Germany would have had a free hand. France's ports would have been blocked; Germany's shipping would have been free.

Can congress observe indifferently and apathetically this extraordinary demonstration of the might of naval? Can the course pursued by congress at this time be authorized only one battleship be regarded as anything but one of folly?

If danger should threaten the United States a powerful navy will diminish it. A great navy is not a provocative. It is a sedative. The demand of this nation upon congress ought to be, and will be, for ships and more ships.

THE FORGOTTEN CLAYTON BILL.

At last the senate has passed the second—and all but forgotten—of the original "four brother" anti-trust and anti-competition bills. Very few members of the "opposition" voted for it; no Democrat voted against it.

The passage of the bill was not unexpected. The discussion of it was perfunctory. It has received no such national and searching analysis as the character and far-reaching effects of its provisions demanded it should. The country does not know what the bill means; congress is in the same boat. As THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly said, it was a grave mistake to press such legislation at this time; there was no real business or public demand for it, and a bill creating a trade commission to apply the Sherman act more effectively and constructively, and to guide men of affairs who wished to follow the law along the lines of the rule of reason, would have met every legitimate purpose. Admittedly substantive it is not needed.

It will take years to interpret and elucidate the "omnibus" Clayton measure. It is not even consistent with the trade commission bill. For the present the dreaded twilight zone has been extended rather than restricted. A heavy burden has been placed on the courts and on corporate industry. Time, experience, and common sense must now be looked to convert the measure, if possible, into a serviceable instrument.

THE AMENITIES OF WAR.

There was a time when even educated men held that it was one's duty to hate and detest the enemy during war and to rejoice in his agony and misery. Cruel and barbarous as war is, we have at least abandoned that monstrous notion.

There is no evidence that in the present war made by autocrats and medieval military and diplomatic minds—the peoples engaged in the conflict hate one another. There is much evidence to the contrary. A French officer sends word to the mother of a German aviator that "the brave fellow" died of injuries while framing a message for her at home. The brave German speaks of the "kindness of the French officers." The first lord of the British admiralty asks the United States to convey a message to a German admiral that his son is safe and un wounded. Returned tourists say that many Germans express profound regret that the French, who did not seek war, should, under the compulsion of necessity and strategy, have to pay so heavy a price for their alliance with Russia.

Finally, in the statements issued by the respective war offices, the gallantry and courage of the fighters on the other side are frankly recognized and almost praised.

Such amenities are grateful. There is but slight consolation in them, but they tend to reassure one as to the future of good will and civilization so far as the nations, the masses, the toiling and thinking millions are concerned. The king's war, dishearten

ing as it is in so many aspects, need not cause despair of humanity and progress. The average man everywhere is not lapsing into barbarism.

SEA POWER.

German officials have made it plain that Russia's action was anticipated and France's expected, but that Great Britain's was inexcusable and unforgivable. Germans frequently say that they understand France and bear no grudge; that they knew Russia would find a cause for war when she thought herself prepared, but that England betrayed a growing friendship that might have been of inestimable value to the peace and prosperity of the world.

The German explains his objections to the British course sentimentally. In a war of races the English went against his breed and joined the Slav and Latin. This is a sentimental veneer over a substantial reason.

Great Britain was the one uncertain factor in German plans. With land power they knew how to deal; with sea power they did not. Only one military factor stood in the way of anticipated German success. That was the British fleet.

We understand now why the Germans had such unqualified confidence in the ability of their army to meet both France and Russia. It was thought to be overconfidence, but events have not proved it false yet.

In a few more years Germany might have had a fleet which probably might have challenged the British. It was in the making, but not come to realization. Great Britain saw it in the making and took alarm.

Prudently now the Germans may not accept battle on the sea with Great Britain. It would be, in any conceivable circumstances, an act of desperation and, except by a miracle, calamitous.

Great Britain commands the sea and with that command closer the German ports. German vessels in large numbers already await the decision of British prize courts. German commerce carriers are locked up in neutral ports or chased over the seas, destroyed or captured.

This is recognized as one of the two disastrous blows which can strike at a nation. The more spectacular is the crushing of an enemy under arms. The Germans are going about this business thoroughly. The other is the throttling of its commercial life, the deadening of its activities, if not the starvation of its populace.

If there be an impasse in the German road it is the British fleet. It is not touched by the victories over the allies. It is not damaged by defeats administered by the Russians. It stands in the way.

Behind this fleet the British nation pursues more evenly the tenor of its ways than any nation in the world. Sea power as a controlling factor in the struggles of nations has not been over insisted upon by Mahan. Britain's security and Germany's obstacle to the British fleet.

OUR intrepid war correspondent's dispatch, as received by us, bears a London dateline, so that our mystification is great. It would appear that Mr. Slinger is in some town in Belgium or France that is under German control, and we have requested Secretary Bryan to ascertain our correspondent's whereabouts.

THE RIVALS.

Sir: In Parsons, Kas., there are two paper, the Sun and the Eclipse. I just wonder how they can both live up to their respective names.

C. W. G.

"IT has been quite the fashion to attack W. J. Bryan ever since 1896," writes one of Vox Pop's correspondents. And thanks to the fashion, Mr. Bryan is sleek and prosperous, and occupies the position of secretary of state.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE MONON IS MR. KURRIE.

He is expected to inject pungency into the road's affairs.

WHY THE REPORTER LEFT TOWN.

[From the Des Moines Capital.] All veterans attending on the regular old soldiers' day in Des Moines, Iowa, will receive tickets for themselves, wives or widows which will admit them free of charge on Wednesday.

"HOW THIS IS THE VENERE OF OUR CIVILIZATION NOW APPEARS WITH EVERY NEWSPAPER ISSUE CONTAINING DISPATCHES FROM THE FRONT"—New York Evening Post.

"Thin veneer of civilization" was Jar No. 3 in our Cannon before the bombardment began. We shall retain the old number and shelve the new jar beside "Legions of the Kaiser" and "Russian hordes."

APPROPOS of a recent paragraph in this column, M. S. H. advises us that a few years ago a church on the northwest side bore the inscription: "Church of the German Holy Ghost."

UNBEDAZLED!

Sir: I can boast that I am one of those apparently rare mortals who don't care a hoot about making the Line; but I have waited as long as seems seemly for some other idiot to call your attention to the fact that H. Fessling runs a luncheon in Denver. Lass man diese Name ganz wie man will aussprechen, nichtdestoweniger scheint der Herr doch seine Beruf strung anzukleben! Hochachtungsvoll! R. C. W.

BESIDES looking after the Americans in Paris, and a bunch of banks, Ambassador Herrick has taken charge of the embassies and legations of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Turkey, Germany and Austria. When in doubt write to Herrick.

A SOAP PAN.

[From the Alton Telegraph.] Al Roberts, the well-known grocer, today sent five bars of soap to Mrs. A. F. Blomsey at Wauconda Lake, Ind. Mrs. Blomsey is a great admirer of this soap and being unable to get it in Indiana had to send back to Alton for some.

A MANUFACTURING pharmacist in Bristol, Tenn., advertises: "Enclose a one dollar bill at our expense."

QUESTIONING OUR NEUTRALITY.

Sir: In a recent issue of the W. G. N. we were urged to be neutral. On the same page was an article about the extermination of Hessian flies.

L. M. N.

A CANDIDATE for county judge, E. V. Orvis, promises to appoint a board of review "who will equalize the taxes of Lake county all alike."

SAFE.

If I were in the army and my life were at stake.

I'd buy some hose supporters of a certain well known make;

For then I'd be entirely safe, from terror I'd be free.

As the maker of the garters says no metal can touch me.

W. E. S.

FROM a business letter: "We have been unable to operate this plant owing to the objection of the fumes raised by the citizens."

UNDER COVER WITH H. R. WARNER.—"Adv. How come?"

FROM THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME OF THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR: "Overture—Hobart Mater."

Belle.

[From the La Roche, N. Y., Gazette.]

Charles H. Ward of Rochester is to move his natural history museum to Canandaigua. He will also remove his family to that place.

NO DOUBT Turkey counts on the "brilliant support" of Mahomet.

DELIGHTED!

Sir: Shake hands with William Dapper, who is a tailor in Milwaukee.

J. F. B.

THE CHARGE of the German brigades is magnificient.

IT seems, also, to be war,

B. L. T.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Cuiquid agnoscit homines nostri est farago libelli. —JUVENAL.

PETROGRAD.

The headline writers all are glad The name is changed to "Petrograd."

"St. Petersburg," they tell me, had Three letters more than Petrograd.

In headlines there's no room to pad, And so they welcome Petrograd.

But whether they subtract or add, I do not care for Petrograd.

St. Petersburg was not so bad: I can't get used to Petrograd.

I hope it won't become a farce To change things it's Petrograd.

It's hard enough just now, epad! (What was that name? Oh—Petrograd.)

To keep old names in mind, Bedad, Let's hope they quit with Petrograd.

REPLIES.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

How to Keep Well +
by Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1914: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

BATTLE WOUNDS CARE.

N. April, 1914, in the course of the presidential address before the International Society of Surgery, DuPage said: "Yes, I boldly state that we who are brought into such close contact with the dreadful miseries of this poor human race find it more and more difficult to understand why men do not employ their reasoning power to a good end by ceasing their destruction of one another. We hope soon to see the United States of Europe in friendly intercourse with the United States of America."

REPLIES.

HEART MAY BE AFFECTED.

Mrs. H. N. P. writes: "My husband, aged 61, white not robust, though in fairly good health, cannot turn on his left side in bed without the room apparently whirling around with perspiration. His heart is abnormally slow in action, as was his father's. His digestion is good and he eats and sleeps well. The bad spells may continue for three or four months, then disappear for a while, and then come back again. What ought to be done?"

REPLIES.

HEART'S BATTLEFIELD.

H. S. writes: "I am 20 years of age. Don't you think I could regulate myself to say six or seven hours of sleep a night? My work is not strenuous. As I spend about two hours a day on the street car, riding to and from my work, I wish to make it up at night."

REPLIES.

HEART'S BATTLEFIELD.

H. G. writes: "In the course of the war, four months after D. Dupage delivered this address the armies of Europe are engaged in a great war and Belgium in the battlefield."

This address was based largely upon the actual teachings of the wars of the last ten years. One of the recommendations was that in future wars shrapnel should be done away with. The experience of the men in the Balkan wars was that the effect of shrapnel is too terrible to permit its future use.

REPLIES.

HEART'S BATTLEFIELD.

H. S. writes: "I am 20 years of age. Don't

EXPERT THINKS PARIS WILL FALL TO GERMAN ARMY

Declares 50,000 Heavy Ar-
tillery May Batter Way
Through Line of Forts.

SEES RUSSIANS TRICKED

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]
The so-called siege of Paris is not very far
off. This will not be a regular siege in
probability. The Germans will con-
centrate to fight the field armies of the
French east of Paris, and the British,
Austrian and French detachments west of
Paris, while a comparatively small force,
probably not to exceed 50,000, with all
the heavy howitzers and artillery of the
German army available, will try to force
a wedge through the line of forts into
Paris from a northeast direction. If this
may succeed, as I now believe, the Ger-
mans can easily capture the German howitzer fire.
There is an almost total absence of de-
tailed information in the foreign dis-
patches about the war.

As to the German operations in France,
they seem to be under a greater head of
"steam" than at any time since the
beginning of the war. This is indicated
by the very rapid advance of the Ger-
man right wing, which for the last two
or three days has averaged at least ten
miles per day.

French Cut Off at Reims?
The German forces on the right wing ap-
pear to have forced a crossing of the
Marne river near Soissons. If this is the
case the Germans have cut off the great
reserve camp of Reims and have made
impossible for the French to use the
systems of railways that center at
Reims.

The French left wing appears to be on
front Reims-Rethel on the Aisne—Ver-
dun. About two-thirds of the
remains of the French field army
are in this area. The Germans ap-
pear to have pierced the line at several
points and the part of the French army
that have been forced to fall back
in the direction of the old entrenched
line of Châlons. This has no modern
name.

The French attempt now is to get as
much of their army as possible behind
the Marne and then have the
Americans cut it off. The most direct
route of the French left wing appear
to be about fifty miles away from the
Marne, while the nearest elements of the
French right wing, those near Reims, ap-
pear to be only about thirty miles distant,
something more than two days' march
of these large armies.

French Left Wing in Peril.
It would then seem that a large part of
the French left wing is bound to be cut
off. To prevent it the German right wing
must be stopped immediately. The
French have been unable to do it so far.
In the French center, which is be-
tween Verdun and Toul, we hear little.
Former place is the pivot point of the
new German right wing. The center is
being held tightly by the Germans, and
the French are in their permanent works
in this front.

The character of the Russian operations
against the Germans is not known, but
it is an entirely different tone from
what it was a week ago. The operations
near Prussia are hardly mentioned.

There are probably two Russian corps
front of Koenigsberg, while one Ger-
man corps is in it. These two corps ap-
pear to be the only Russian troops now
in that province. The Germans appear to
be advancing with about six or seven
corps south from Deutsches Eylan towards
Prussia. This force must amount to
over 60,000 men, and if it continues will
be the Russians engaged in the great
battle with the Austrians squarely in the
middle of the war.

French Assistance.
Aug. 31.—(To the Friend of the
Friend.)—To the Friend of the
Friend, I call to thank you for
assistance in having the
Friend of the Friend of the Friend
at Racine avenue and Sav-
et et al.

AUGUST J. MUELLER,
7780 Thorpe street.

PLE.

that right will prevail and
honor for his courageous
way of exposing the wrongs
of the right to the readers of
PAUL KOENIG,

4428 La Crosse avenue.

LS ON ARMAMENTS.

Aug. 31.—(Editor of The
Daily News) I have been a daily reader of
your paper for years past and have
been a close observer of current
events. From H. G. Wells,
the World Wars with United
without doubt the most
ever read. I am of Saxon
origin, but I dispute your analysis
of Justice and Righteousness
and give way in the vicinity of Lem-

berg is about 400 miles from Vienna
and 100 miles from Berlin, and as ex-
plained at the beginning of the Russian
war in the direction of Germany, it
is the German and Austrian strategy to
have the Russians down against this part
of Europe, as it would be drawing them
from Germany. This would suc-
cessfully overthrowing to the
right.

Does the history of the
British Empire bear out
such statement? On the other
side by England, by
Russia, Germany has been
for her own protection to
the mightiest army the world
over.

ALVIN LEONARD,
HELP OUR OWN.

Aug. 30.—(Editor of The Tribune)
in this country will put forth
effort and enthusiasm in busi-
ness unfortunate brothers are
the battlefield in Europe.
able to create an era of pros-
perity, which will be ex-
emplified by a number of what
working as a unit for peace and
can accomplish as against
military methods for de-

anticipate our needs now. Pos-
sibly needs a coat of paint and
general; the furnace or heat-
needs attention; let us not
forget the children ready
as we are as we are.
we as we are as we are.
let us pay our bills promptly,
material wherever possible.
all do this it cannot help but
to a great many people,
as we individually would rea-
tion of the harvest.

GERTRUDE MEISSON,

Chicago Co-eds Bring War News.



LINK WAR TAX AND PORK BILL

River and Harbor Oppo-
nents Thus Open Senate
Battle on Measure.

START A FILIBUSTER.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—[Special.]
Senators Burton, Kenyon and Norris
opened their battle on the river and harbor
pork barrel in the senate today, by
connecting it up with the administration's
plan to collect a war revenue tax.
Senator Kenyon read the plank in the
1912 Democratic platform denouncing
Republican extravagance and pledging
the Democratic administration to a bet-
ter fitting economy.

"Do you call it economy?" he asked
of Senator Randolph and Senator Sim-
mons, the leading supporters of the bill.
The opponents already have been dubbed "the
aliens." While small in numbers, the latter
are putting up a vigorous battle.

Senator Burton, who has been in ill
health for months, appeared in the senate
in his fighting toga today. For six hours
he thrust and parried, declaiming all ass-
istance from his colleagues. In the
whole time he gave his entire attention to
the subjects under consideration, thereby
preventing the opposition from invoking
the rules to force him to talk to the point.

At the close of the session he announced
he was good for weeks more.

Compromises Spurned.

Senator Simmons spent most of the
afternoon proselyting in the allies' ranks.
He offered several compromises, all of
which were rejected promptly. He spent
nearly an hour attempting to convince
Senator Morris that the measure is a good
one. Near the close of the day's session
Senator Simmons announced that he
would force night sessions next week in
an effort to tire out the opponents of the
bill. If the breakdown does not come
the Democratic leaders then will talk
compromises in a way which may produce
results. The opposition senators have
insisted all along that they do not oppose
the proper development of the country's
waterways, but they do oppose the ex-
travagant waste of money called for in
the pending river and harbor measure.

Fear Foe in House.
On the house side, Representative Frear
of Wisconsin is carrying on a com-
prehensive campaign. He is challenging
every assertion of the pork hunters, demand-
ing inquiries into every phase of
their hunt, and making it as uncom-
fortable for them generally that they are
offering him almost anything he likes in
the nature of pork to let up. Local pres-
sure has been brought to bear on Frear,
but to no avail. He insists that the inde-
fendable items must be struck out of the
bill before he will vote for it.

The Wisconsin man is gaining a strong
following and should the river and harbor
alliance in the senate gain a victory,
he and his followers in the house promise
stern battle when the conference report
is presented.

Clean Lawyer of Frank Charge.
John L. Bolan, a lawyer in the Hartford-
bridge office, was discharged on charges of oper-
ating a gambling parlor in connection with a
recent deal, when arraigned yesterday before Judge
Gemmill in the Municipal court. The evidence
was held insufficient.

BANK CREDITORS FILE SUIT

Bring Bankruptcy Action Against Jackson Depository.

IT SUSPENDED ON MAY 29.

Speculation in Land Scheme Called Cause of the Crash.

Discussion among members of the credit-
ors' committee over the administration of
the affairs of the defunct Jackson Park
bank, a private institution, formerly oper-
ated by Byron M. Hopkins and James W.
Luther, yesterday caused the filing of an
involuntary petition in bankruptcy
against the bank and its owners.

The petition was filed in the United
States District court in behalf of three
creditors, with claims totaling \$638. They
are David N. Brown, B. O. Brown, and
John T. Bashaw. The bank was located at
1402 East Sixty-third street.

It suspended business on May 27 as the
result of being hard pressed by the Na-
tional Guard and other creditors.

This was during the period when the
Tsunami called public attention to the
need of governmental supervision of pri-
vate banks.

Liabilities Are \$68,000.

According to Attorney Merrick A.
Whipple, representing the petitioners, the
liabilities amount to \$62,000 and the assets
about \$40,000. The petition alleges that
the voluntary assignment by Hopkins &
Luther of their banking business to a
creditors' committee constituted an act of
bankruptcy.

Among the members of the committee
are Harold A. Baum, George Parades,
T. J. Conn, Henry S. Smith, and George
St. Clair. The committee paid one
dividend of 10 per cent, according to the peti-
tioners.

The financial difficulties of the institu-
tion grew out of large loans made by the
bank to Arkansas rice and cattle land
schemes, according to Attorney Whipple.
The rice land company was incorporated
in 1908 and was headed by Assistant
Corporation Counsel Charles Haft. Hop-
kins and Hart took \$25,500 worth of the
company's stock each.

Big Battle Impending.

It is reported to have been occupied
several days ago, apparently by a
unit of this column, so that the Germans
will be in position by this time
to sweep the British lines in this sector.

The great battle between close to 8
million Russians and a slightly inferior
force of Austrians appears to be keeping
the right wing of the Austrian line seems

to be giving way in the vicinity of Lem-

berg.

Does the history of the
British Empire bear out
such statement? On the other
side by England, by
Russia, Germany has been
for her own protection to
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working as a unit for peace and
can accomplish as against
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anticipate our needs now. Pos-
sibly needs a coat of paint and
general; the furnace or heat-
needs attention; let us not
forget the children ready
as we are as we are.
we as we are as we are.
let us pay our bills promptly,
material wherever possible.
all do this it cannot help but
to a great many people,
as we individually would rea-
tion of the harvest.

GERTRUDE MEISSON,

What Does This War Mean To You?

THESE are great times we're living in. And this is
a great country we're living in. But possibly not one Amer-
ican out of a million thoroughly realizes what this horrible European war means to him.

¶ This war is regrettable. For that reason, men who see the benefits
that are certain to accrue to America as a result of it, hesitate to speak their minds.

¶ Heaven forbid that we should gloat over a calamity which brings
us material profit at such stupendous and irreparable loss. That is not the mental attitude
of a single patriotic American. And few are there among the hundred millions of Uncle Sam's population who
would not have sacrificed his life if such an act might have prevented this unprecedented spilling of human blood.
¶ It is merely our plain duty in this great crisis to realize the responsibilities and seize the opportunities that fall to each
man's individual lot. We must prepare, in a large measure, to shoulder the burden of feeding and clothing the entire world.

¶ How will the war affect you and me and other typical Chicagoans?
I believe we can and should discuss that question with the utmost frankness, and without
fear that our motives will be misconstrued. ¶ Let me give my version of it. Then say if you agree.

¶ On one point we are all unanimously decided—that ¶ The United
States is the greatest and the richest country of this or any other time. The Central West
is the greatest and richest part of this industrious and prosperous nation. Chicago is the greatest and richest city in
these parts. ¶ The United States is at peace with all the world. Our resources are almost unlimited; our crops and
minerals are unlimited; our enterprise and energy are well known. Of all nations we prize liberty the highest and
greatest. ¶ We must prepare, in a large measure, to shoulder the burden of feeding and clothing the entire world.

¶ Soon the stricken nations will begin pouring their friendless and
homeless people into America. Millions of poor unfortunate families, whose only sin is
their laudable, but lamentable, patriotic sense of duty, will shortly turn their backs sorrowfully on Europe and seek
the welcoming protection of Columbian shores. ¶ These folks will bring little or no money, but they will bring what America needs
infinitely more—the will, the desperate ambition and the in-bred ability to make our fair lands produce. ¶ A large proportion—if not
in fact, the great majority of these goodly people—will settle in Chicago. For Chicago, besides possessing the possibilities and presenting
the opportunities for unlimited constructive labor, is the great Melting Pot of fair America, and her immense population, eighty per
cent of which is either foreign born or of foreign parentage, will draw the tide of immigration westward.

¶ New York is crowded. Her tributary farmlands are already overworked. ¶ Chicago
affords abundant room for work and growth. She is the great market place, the distributing
center, of the richest and most wonderful territory in all the world, for Illinois and the twelve surrounding
states contain one-third the population and produce and own one-half the wealth of the union. And yet, land is still plentiful hereabout.

¶ The influx of foreign population will be so great, in fact, that none of us can safely fore-
cast the growth of this country within the next half dozen years. ¶ While it has heretofore taken Chicago ten to
fifteen years to double its population, it is not at all improbable that it will contain 5,000,000 people in 5 years more. ¶ In
any event, it is certain to grow phenomenally from this day on.

¶ The new conditions will call for more and larger factories to supply the needs of Europe.
Factories require men. And the longer and harder the conflict in Europe, the more goods America will be called
upon to turn out. ¶ Soon our whole vast nation, from Canada to Mexico and from coast to coast, will be a hive of industry. A
regeneration of business will come to pass. Men will work harder and to much better effect than ever before. The thinker will attain
the high position in the realms of business that he was born for. Brains will do the work of hands. Everybody will be busy and
happy. And the United States of America will come into her own.

¶ Every available acre of land will be tilled to the limit of its capacity. Even small towns
will be built up and occupied like magic. Land values will soar. City property will go skyward. And of all the
cities in America, Chicago is, by every law of political economy and by every right of reason, destined to enjoy the greatest benefits
and the greatest growth. ¶ I say to you it is my firm belief that the time has come in Chicago's history when a man can almost pur-
chase property (the basis of all wealth and earthly security) in Chicago and in Cook County with his eyes closed and yet with almost
certain assurance that the value of his holdings will speedily and steadily rise.

¶ I would probably not make so flat a statement if I did not think that Chicago property,
at its present average holding prices, is the cheapest property today on earth. ¶ But no man need buy blindfoldedly.
Any individual can, with very little money purchase lots and even acres now at next-to-nothing prices; and if his purchases are intel-
ligently selected, I believe this land will advance to ten times the present purchase price in five years' time or less.

¶ It does not take a financier to figure out these cold facts. Every man in this great city
must know that the troubles of our sister countries and the consequent slackening of their industries must make more
work for the balance of the world to do. All men know, too, that Chicago's strategic position makes her the natural granary of the
Central West, and that hard times, therefore, seldom, if ever, affect her. ¶ It is also a well known fact that Chicago real estate invest-
ments are almost invariably successful. One by one other forms of investment have crumbled, but Chicago realty is, all the while,
growing in value, day by day. Even the most serious forms of commercial calamity, such as panics and famines, can but temporarily
lower its value; and, if you have it paid for, nothing can wipe it out of existence or take it from you. ¶ And I say the time to
buy good Real Estate is now. ¶ I don't say this because I happen to be offering a big property at present. I don't necessarily say
"Buy My Land." But I do say "Buy Property in Chicago and Cook County. Buy any good property you can purchase cheap."

¶ The wise buyers, however, it is well to note, follow successful operators—operators who
have made them money. The buyers in our 610 Acre Home Tract will be no exception to the rule. I can say to
them and I can say to you that never again, in all probability, will I or any other operator ever be able to offer them values like these.
I consider that we ourselves have never offered such wonderful values in all the eighteen years of our continuous success with low-
priced properties. Never again may you expect to see desirable residence property offered within eleven miles of the busy downtown
business district of Chicago at so low as two dollars per front foot, as is the case in our 610 Acre Home Tract today. ¶ Our buyers have
made money on all our former subdivisions. They can hardly fail to make big money here. ¶ The growth and development of the
district are certain, and with the future great predestined rise in Chicago realty values every buyer will assuredly have the opportunity
of making more money out of his 610 property than he could in any other way.

THE good times in store for Chicago are not a vision; they are a tangible reality and
they're coming fast. ¶ The only condition that can delay them (and not even that can delay them long) is the
state

TRIBUNE GIVES RIFLE TROPHY TO STATE MARKSMEN

Silver Cup to Be Shot For in Special Match at Camp Logan.

YEAR TO EACH WINNER

BY MAJOR JOHN V. CLINNIN. The Illinois State Rifle Association yesterday was presented with a handsome silver trophy cup by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for a special match to test the skill of the state's riflemen.

The matches this year will be held at Camp Logan tomorrow and Monday.

The conditions call for a squared match with twenty shots at 1,000 yards, prone position, without sighting shot. This, laying aside the veracity of the range, means that the contestants will be grouped, with eight or ten assigned to each target. They will take firing position at 1,000 yards from the target and fire in turns at a 36 inch bullseye, the scoring to begin with the first shot fired.

Year to Each Winner.

The competitor making the greatest aggregate number of points will receive THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE cup, to be held by the winner for one year. The winner also will receive a gold medal for the championship of the state. That the trophy may bear a record of the winners, silver shields, engraved with the name, date, and score, will be mounted on the ebony pedestal of the cup.

Riflemen Organized in 1905.

The Illinois State Rifle Association was organized June 5, 1905, and has promoted an annual outdoor competition each year since that time. It also has conducted a number of indoor championships during the winter season, one of which was held at the International amphitheater at the stockyards and another in 1913 at the Coliseum in connection with the Sportsmen's Club of America.

The association is the owner of a number of permanent trophies, which have been presented by public spirited citizens interested in developing the marksmanship of Illinois citizens, among the most notable of which is the Col. S. E. H. M. trophy, valued at \$1,000, which is presented to teams of ten men from each regiment of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and division of naval reserve in the state of Illinois. This trophy is now held by the First Infantry, Illinois national guard.

Trophy for Company Teams.

The company team trophy, which is competed for by teams of five men from each company of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and division of naval reserve, is a bronze figure of a frontier stockade defended by Indians, and presented by Dieges & Clust of New York City. This trophy is held at present by company A, First Infantry, Illinois national guard.

Other Trophies Shot For.

Other trophies are the Loren M. Felt cup, the John T. Spoor trophy, the Arthur G. Leonard trophy, and the Capt. Charles E. Black trophy. Among the members of the Illinois Rifle Association are:

Dr. Charles N. Nichols, L. Vernon W. Novak, Col. J. E. Allen, Marvin H. Sturtevant, Col. J. M. Barnett, Robert R. McCormick, John Burnham, Mason Phelps, A. J. W. Clegg, Judge George Kerten, Justice H. R. Boggs, Justice George G. Thorpe, A. E. Butler, George E. Gardner, Edward A. Bancroft, Dr. W. H. Hart, Herbert Chatfield Thay, Shirley T. High, Fred Hoehner.

Policemen Hold Prizes.

The police department is also affiliated with the Illinois Rifle Association and Chief Gleason's men have been prize winners in a number of the revolver and rifle matches.

Bert George H. Weidling of the mounted squad, Detective Sergeant Samuel Peterson, and Policemen Samuel Ferguson and Edward A. Griffeth have won a place in the pistol matches both on the outdoor and indoor range.

The policewomen took part in the indoor events at the Coliseum and Mrs. L. E. Burt made the high score of 92 out of a possible 100 and captured first honors.

Silver Cup Offered Illinois Riflemen.



PUSH DOCTOR'S "SLAVE" TRIAL

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Wineburg was indicted by the federal grand jury six weeks ago on charges of having transported Miss Gracebell Locher of Ligonier from Kalamazoo, Mich., to Chicago for immoral purposes. The physician is married and has three children.

Gives Himself Up.

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The atmosphere, which characterizes the Wineburg case as a "personal escapade affair" similar in nature to the Duggan-Caminetti case in Los Angeles. Mrs. Wineburg and her children have been in Chicago several times pleading with the federal officers to quash the indictment against her husband. On her plea the question of proceeding with the case was put up to the department at Washington.

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The government's information shows that Dr. Wineburg has been the family physician in Miss Locher's home for several years, and that the girl had been under his treatment for nervous breakdowns. Miss Locher is 19. She is the daughter of A. J. Locher, who is foreman in a car repair shop at Ligonier.

The physician is charged with administering "dope" to the girl in order to control her will power.

At this point, according to the complaint, upon being consulted by her parents, Dr. Wineburg advised that the girl be sent to an uncle in Kalamazoo for a rest. The advice was followed, and on May 8, 1913, Miss Locher arrived in Kalamazoo for a stay with William Locher, her uncle.

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A few days later, according to the government, Dr. Wineburg appeared in Kalamazoo, by prearrangement with the girl, on the street, told her he had come to take her to a nerve specialist, and induced her to go with him to Chicago.

Dr. Wineburg registered at the Morrison hotel under his own name. The handwriting of these two registrations will figure prominently in the trial, and it is likely the government will call in several handwriting experts.

Dr. Wineburg denies the charges and sets up an alibi. He says the girl is nervous and suffers from hallucinations. He admits being in Chicago on May 8, 1913, but insists he stayed at the Morrison hotel.

According to the girl's complaint, however, she was soft when she realized what had happened. The "wrinkle erector" had melted and formed into a lump under her skin from the heat of the cook stove.

She got into communication with Dr. von Borries, he told her to heat a table knife and press the unruly "erector" into shape. She followed instructions and the bump was flattened out.

Causes Von Borries' Arrest.

From that time on Miss Schramm went through the table knife experience every time she came too near a hot stove. The "erector" melted and ran into a lump on the slightest provocation. Miss Schramm complained to the "beauty doctor" that she was operated upon without her knowledge.

When she awoke she was asked for the arrest of Dr. von Borries on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. Dr. von Borries was able to prove he possessed a license and was dismissed. Then he fled suit for \$22,000 damages against Miss Schramm, alleging false arrest.

Yesterday the third chapter was added when Miss Schramm filed a cross suit. She asks \$25,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been caused her face by the "wrinkle erector."

Dr. von Borries declared Miss Schramm's injuries were not caused by him. He treatment.

Dr. von Borries was made the defendant in another suit filed recently by Miss Margaret Schank for \$50,000. Miss Schank alleges she was permanently injured by Dr. von Borries' "beauty" treatments.

Deaths.

(For other death notices see page 17.)

WRINKLE' COURT BATTLE GOES ON

Miss Schramm, Who Sougt to Be Made Beautiful, Has an Inning.

SUES FACE SPECIALIST.

This is an account of a "beauty" doctor's unruly "wrinkle erector" and impatient patient's "patience."

It is a long story and this is only the third installment. It all came about through the efforts of Dr. Lloyd H. Wilson, of 1077 Lincoln avenue, who became more beautiful. She insisted with her appearance in general, but three tiny wrinkles in the middle of her forehead bothered her. She was content to let well enough alone until she chanced to see the advertisement of Dr. E. O. von Borries.

The advertisement stated that the Chicago "beauty doctor" could remove wrinkles and straighten features. Miss Schramm decided to visit Dr. von Borries. The doctor declared his "erector" would remove the wrinkles. Miss Schramm had two treatments. Then she looked in the glass Marvelous! The wrinkles were gone.

"Erector" Meets.

She went home and decided to bake a cake to celebrate. She busied herself about the cook stove and then, to make sure of her good fortune, she went to the mirror to take another look.

Horror! There was a bulge about the size of a large marble on her forehead. It was soft. Then she realized what had happened. The "wrinkle erector" had melted and formed into a lump under her skin from the heat of the cook stove.

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SAMUEL E. SCHMIDT, husband of Dennis, father of Bertie, Mrs. Bertie Herbert, David, Edward, and Mrs. Jessie Herbert of Denver. Funeral from 4 to 6 at Calumet at 9:30 a. m. Sunday. Services to Graceland.

THE POLICEWOMEN took part in the indoor events at the Coliseum and Mrs. L. E. Burt made the high score of 92 out of a possible 100 and captured first honors.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.

Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

Natural Gray Wool, winter weight per garment \$1.50
Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread) per garment 1.75
Natural Gray Wool, light weight per garment 1.50
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight per garment 1.75
Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight per garment 1.50
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight per garment 1.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers.

Dept. 10
Glastenbury Knitting Company, Glastenbury, Conn.

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Society and Entertainments

Eugene Barnhart to Wed Lillian Baird.

An interesting announcement of yesterday was made by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore N. Johnson of 1015 Sheridan road, Evanston, of the engagement of their daughter, Lillian Baird, to Eugene Morse Barnhart, son of Mrs. Kenneth Barnhart of 129 Lake Shore drive, Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Winters of River Forest announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Franklin H. Fowler of Cheyenne, Wyo.

A large company of the friends of Gen. and Mrs. C. S. Bentley of La Grange attended the reception given at their residence on South Fifth avenue last night, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Gen. and Mrs. Bentley were a war time bridal couple, and these days of war recall vividly to them the experiences of their honeymoon spent in the southern war zone.

Mrs. Bentley was Miss Mary Estelle Duncan of Galena. Gen. Bentley was a young man when Miss Duncan journeyed to St. Louis to meet her soldier husband to be, and they were married on Sept. 8, 1864, at the Planter's house. The company of which the bridegroom was a member had been ordered south. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Dale left for Vicksburg on the United States transport John J. Ross. The transport had been out only a few hours when it ran into a fog and was wrecked. Fortunately the gunboat Huntress was near, and saved all on board. The Second Wisconsin cavalry, also being sent south, losing over 300 horses and mules, had the commissary stores in baggage, however.

As if this were not enough of an initiation into the fortunes of war for the bride, at New Madrid, Mo., she was thrown from a horse she was riding, dragged through the fields, and seriously injured so that she was brought back to camp in an ambulance. She accompanied her husband to Vicksburg, however, and after a short stay returned to her home in Galena while the bridegroom remained in the service for more than a year.

Gen. Bentley has been a member of the Chicago board of trade for the past twenty-five years, and is now actively engaged in business. At the reception last night Gen. and Mrs. Bentley were assisted by their three daughters, Mrs. Francis J. Pike, Mrs. Morris R. Dial, and Mrs. H. S. Thompson, and their grandchildren, Bentley, Virginia, and Dorieika.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Marie Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson Thompson of 622 Ellis avenue, to Arthur Frederick Farwell took place at 8:30 o'clock last night at the family residence—Miss Lorraine Marie Burgess of Joliet was the maid of honor and Francis G. Zahnen the best man. The Rev. D. C. Miller performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin chameau, with a lace collar and cuffs, and a pink rose. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell will live at 6422 Drexel avenue, where they will be at home after Oct. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Herrick of 6505 Harvard avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Wilson, to Mr. Lee Myers of 6300 Lake avenue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Myers of Dixie.

Dwight Linn, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Linn, is among the latest arrivals from Europe, having just returned from Germany via France. He was met in New York by his sister, Miss Mabel Linn, who is visiting in East Hampton, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Spry and Miss Maude Orr of 4005 Madison street have returned from Walloon Lake, Mich., where they had a cottage for the month of August. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolard of Jacksonville were their guests.

Mrs. Ernest Jacoby and daughter, Miss Gratiella Jacoby of 4436 Vincennes avenue, have returned from a two months' trip to Estes Park, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Brown (Dorothy) of 2025 East Seventy-second street have come to Yellowknife park for a short vacation. They will return home by way of Colorado and will be away for some weeks.

Miss Vera Lucille Noyes of 2600 Harper avenue will leave the city next Tuesday for Lexington, Ky., where she is to have charge of the art department of the Arts club during the coming winter.

Miss Joyce Cooke, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. Allen Fullenwider of 6422 Everett avenue, has returned to her home in St. Louis after a month's stay in Chicago. Miss Cooke was a debutante of last winter and was one of the attendants of the Harrison-Cristopher wedding there in June.

Members of the Northwestern university chapter of the Delta Phi Beta sorority are guests at a joint house party at Grange, Ill., this week end, the former by the Misses L. Louise and Jeanne Wheeler, and the latter by Homer H. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kuhn of 6440 South Marquette street announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Isabel, to Vernon C. Plummer of Lawrence, Ind., Monday.

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Permission is hereby given to all newspapers to reprint this advertisement with the usual credit to The Chicago Tribune.

A Call for American Patriots

It is time for a new Declaration of economic and industrial Independence.

Each year we import, chiefly from Germany, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines to the value of nearly \$100,000,000.

Many of our factories have become dependent on this German supply. Now that trade with Germany is entirely stopped, some of these factories have begun to close; retail prices of drugs and medicines have multiplied many fold.

Is the American chemist, scientist and inventor so impotent that he will see thousands of workmen thrown into idleness because he cannot or will not make the needed compounds?

Are there no great American manufacturing chemists who can duplicate the German drugs and medicines?

Each year we send to France, which is now calling its last man to the battle line, nearly \$100,000,000 to pay for flowers, feathers, bonnets, jewelry and silks for the adornment of our women.

Are there no artists, no designers, no silk mills, no lace and ribbon factories in the United States which can supply all this vast demand and keep this \$100,000,000 at home?

May not one safely call on the patriotism of American women to encourage our artists and our artisans? Will they not patronize them, if given a fair chance?

Why shall we not make our own fine qualities of cotton cloth, which have been coming from the looms of devastated Belgium and struggling France?

Are there not plenty of mineral springs in the United States?

Must mercury, for instance, jump from \$35 to \$100 a flask, while there are great undeveloped mines of mercury here at home?

Is there any reason why the woolen mills of Massachusetts should not weave as fine cloth as any English or Scotch loom?

New markets wanted? The greatest and most profitable market in the world is the home market, from the supply of which Europe has been almost cut off. There is right here at home a trade of at least half a billion dollars annually, which it remains for the American manufacturer to capture.

It is more than a trade opportunity—it is a patriotic duty to keep the mills and factories of the United States running and to vastly increase their output.

With all Europe engaged in destruction, it is time for this country to push constructive work to the utmost.

Let us by all means increase our foreign trade; let us do everything we can to supply the growing needs of South America. But that will necessarily be a slow business. Some arrangement for a mutual interchange of credits seems to be necessary before we can do business at all with South America.

The home market is all around us. The demand is immediate and pressing. We have the necessary financial machinery.

The call on the patriotism, the courage and the vision of the American manufacturer and business man is insistent.

The call upon the patriotic patronage of the American housewife is even more insistent.

To offset the destructive influences of the European war upon the industrial and economic life of the United States, the business men of the country should speedily and courageously take the necessary action.

SECTION
MARKETS, W.

WORLD CLAM
AT DOORS OF
FOR ITS SUP

Orders from Un
Sources Nearly
on Middle W

HONOLULU ASKS

BY HENRY M. HY
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manufacturers of the middle
whole United States are
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to \$1 a sack, plus 5 per ce
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Many factories in the U

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something new in the

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

WORLD CLAMORS
AT DOORS OF U.S.
FOR ITS SUPPLIES

Orders from Unholy of
Sources Nearly Forced
on Middle West.

HONOLULU ASKS ENGINES

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
Almost without their own volition the manufacturers of the middle west—of the wide United States—are practically being forced to embark in the export trade. Yesterday a firm in Chicago got an unsolicited order for a big shipment of gasoline engines. The order dropped down from them from Honolulu. It came from a corporation they had never even heard of. They gasped for breath, sought for the name of the bank which carries an account in the islands, and has gathered a lot of information about the credit standing of island dealers. Now they are ready to accept and fill the order.

Another man got an order cabled from Rio Janeiro, Brazil—from which city cable tolls run something like \$1.00 a word—for several thousands dollars worth of paper.

Coming with the Gold.
Because banking and credit arrangements between the two continents are almost the deal seemed likely to fall through. Finally came a second cable from Brazil announcing that the purchase was starting on the next afternoon—a \$2,000 in gold in a sack to pay for a purchase. And the cable itself cost a modest sum of \$54.

Indeedly, it grows more and more evident that some arrangement for the exchange of credits between North and South America is necessary before it will be possible to expand business really. Chicago importers of coffee, for instance, which is the great money crop of Brazil, have had hard work trying to buy from their old correspondents in Santos. The same merchants have been unable to discount at their local banks drafts on either London or New York.

Shipping Rate Raised.

To add to the difficulties the Brazilian government, which controls the Brazilian Line, has raised the regular running costs to New York, has raised the freight rates on coffee from the old figure of 60 cents a sack, plus 5 per cent, to 11 a sack, plus 5 per cent.

From Pará, Brazil, writing under date of Aug. 12, an American resident reports that the banks are all closed, no bills of exchange are published, the courts of justice are closed, and business general has come to a complete standstill, though most of the business houses remain open. He reports also that the war against Germany, as being chiefly responsible for the war, grows stronger every day. The price of coffee by more of the German consulate at São Paulo and others are recorded.

It is possible that a conference between both exchange bankers and importers of South American diplomats may be arranged at which the matter of credits, freight rates and other vexed questions may be straightened out.

Orders from Entire World.
Brazilian stray orders have been coming in from the Philippines, from South Africa, from China, from Australia, from almost every corner of the distracted and wretched world.

A manufacturer of a cheap line of hardware has received an order for a bill of his goods from London. In this small represents in a way an act of war. While these cheaper kinds of hardware come from Great Britain, there is not an absolute boycott on the goods of the enemy and are seeking to fill their needs with imports from the United States. Manufacturers of steel have, perhaps, received the greatest variety of inquiries. They have come from all parts of the world, and have covered almost everything from steel rails to thin sheets of plate, which one of the warning nations was apparently planning to use in shielding their warships.

U. S. Cement Bought.

Manufacturers of cement have been interested at receiving inquiries from South America, to which continent Germany sent last year sold a total of nearly 500,000 barrels.

It seems to be still true that there is a majority of ships sailing under neutral flags to carry all the overseas freight which is required. There were more than forty neutral vessels waiting in New York harbor for charter.

The recent experience of shippers who sent grain to Europe seems to have made everyone cautious. In accordance with custom, the shipping papers, with bills of exchange attached, were sent forward to the banks of the customers for acceptance. In an alarming number of cases these bills have been returned, refused, and protested. Just what the shipper will have to do to get his money—his wheat sent right out of his control—is not yet determined.

Home Markets Most Attractive.
The home markets, with a demand greatly increased by the stoppage of the European supply, remain much the more attractive and demand immediate attention. One manufacturer of hardware, based in as many states of the middle west, spent the day in Chicago and went home in the evening to investigate the possibilities of a new idea.

He was struck with the fact that each year before, the United States has imported millions of dollars' worth of iron from Germany and other countries, such as France and Belgium. Now all these trades are stopped.

For factories in the United States are swamped with orders. Unless somebody can find an ingenious turn of mind starts something new in the toy line the chil-

Gets Her Pretty Skirts Soiled;
Starts War on Unclean Streets.MRS. FRANCES SHAW
Photo by MOFFETT.The Tribune's New
Markets Bureau.

THE TRIBUNE announces the establishment of a New Markets Bureau.

It will attempt to give accurate information as to trade opportunities, both in new foreign markets and in the vastly greater new markets which stoppage of imports has opened up in the United States.

If any manufacturer, wholesale or retail merchant finds himself in difficulties because of the stoppage of imported supplies, THE TRIBUNE will endeavor to put him in touch with a source of similar supplies in the United States.

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If any manufacturer wants information about trade possibilities in South America, the Orient or elsewhere, THE TRIBUNE will do its best to give him the facts.

There has been plenty of hysteria about the trade situation as influenced by the war. It is time now for intelligent and courageous action.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the New Markets Bureau.

Information asked for by some business firms must be obtained from Washington. Accordingly, there will be a delay of a few days in answering those queries.

There's stockings at Christmas time are likely to be somewhat tight.

The earthenware manufacturer has gone home to put a sculptor and designer to work making clay models of animals and toy figures of all kinds. He hopes to be able to start a new style in toys this Christmas.

Ruin Down PURSUING HAT.

Frank Harboer Jumps from Own Car in Path of Another Machine.

Frank Harboer of 5405 Prairie avenue, a cleaner and dyer, was knocked down and his scalp cut last night when he jumped from his automobile to recover his hat and was struck by another car. The accident happened at Michigan avenue and Fifty-third street. The auto mobile which struck him was driven by Benjamin Kaufman of 5025 Grand boulevard.

Headache Tablets Fatal.

Walter Max, a workman of 3145 West Twenty-first street, died yesterday after taking a heavy dose of headache tablets. His death was reported to the coroner's office by J. C. Kruse, undertaker.

For factories in the United States are swamped with orders. Unless somebody

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NORTHUP TARGET
OF OWENS' ORDER,
G. O. P. CHARGES

Rotation Scheme Directed Against Election Fraud Fee, Republican Chiefs Say.

CRUISE IN HOT ATTACK

Charging that Judge Owens' rotation scheme of printing the ballots was directed against John E. Northup, regular Republican candidate for the nomination for county judge and prosecutor of the election frauds, Republican chiefs yesterday sent hurry-up orders to the printers for 300,000 specimen ballots.

They planned a desperate eleventh hour attempt to familiarize the voters in every ward with the exact position Mr. Northup's name will have on the official ballot. He had first place on the ballot as certified by County Clerk Switzer. Judge Owens' rotation ruling forces the Republicans to get out special sample ballots for each ward, showing the position of Northup's name. Additional ballots were ordered for the country towns with the special intent of emphasizing the county judgeship battle in every section of the county.

Says Move Is Against Northup.

"This move of Judge Owens," said Chairman John F. Devine of the regular managing committee yesterday, "was directed against Mr. Northup, who fearlessly prosecuted the election frauds of two years ago against the combined opposition of the Democratic leaders. But the committee will take special pains to see to it that the voter in Cook county will know where to find Mr. Northup's name, as well as the names of the other candidates endorsed by the committee of 200, despite the outrage committed on the electorate by Judge Owens. Judge Heard said he would have owned up to the fact that time alone was the consideration, does not lessen the outrage due to Owens' arbitrary action."

Special Fight for County Judge.

With the Republican regulars planned yesterday to devote all their time from now until primary day "educating" the voters as to the new positions of their candidates on the ballot, they will make a special effort to put the County judgeship issue to the front in the closing hours of the election.

Spellbinders were charged with a liberal use of the loud pedal from now until the closing night of the campaign. They were instructed to go after Judge Owens and to emphasize that Mr. Northup took in endeavoring to uncover the alleged wholesale frauds in the election of 1912. It is the notion of the Republican chiefs that Judge Owens fears Mr. Northup more than all other opposition and that the Owens people are hoping with all their might that he may be defeated in the primary.

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BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

16

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.

WHEAT FUTURES MAKE HIGH MARK OF THE SEASON

Prices Score New Advance
with Forecast of Turkey
Fighting Russia.

BEARS TAKE TO COVER

New high records for the season were made in the wheat pit yesterday. Another wave of bullish sentiment swept aside all opposition. High prices were \$1.14 for September, \$1.184 for December, and \$1.25 for May. Closing prices were at nearly the best level of the day, with the demand still apparently unsatisfied, net gains for the session being 3%@3% cents.

Unconfirmed reports to the effect Turkey had declared war on Russia started the bulls fighting aggressively for higher prices, while the Liverpool budget of grain was regarded as strongly in favor of hoppers.

With Turkey at war with Russia on the side of Germany it is believed shipments of grain from Russia will be impossible for several months, as the Dardanelles will be closed. Moreover, the entrance of Turkey into the war probably would involve other Balkan countries, and wheat growing would be greatly interfered with again.

Liverpool Prices Advanced.

Liverpool futures showed further advances of 2½@4½ pence, the strength there being due to lack of heavy offerings from either this country or Canada. Cargoes were quoted higher. Another bull card was the report the British government had placed an embargo on exports of foodstuffs in this country or to Canada. This was taken to indicate foreign governments were disposed to insure their future supplies as well as to provide for their immediate needs.

Active buying of the September wheat by cash houses was taken to indicate they were still short of wheat for shipment. So far there has been no abatement in the movement of wheat from the country; clearances yesterday were nearly 1,000,000 bu wheat and flour, not including shipments from Montreal.

Coarse Grains Also Advance.

Coarse grains advanced still further, the strength being attributed to the reports of moderate to heavy offerings the same as in wheat. Corn advanced 1½ to 1¾ for the day and oats 6¢@7¢.

The market for the credit for buying wheat. They have big profits and efforts to dispose them have been unavailing so far.

With Turkey's entry into the war, the producer who has been disposed to hold his wheat.

There were reports that the country was selling more wheat, but there was no evidence of hedging pressure, and Kansas City reports said farmers were still little afraid of the price of wheat moving up again.

No wheat has been shipped from Argentina, and the market for the credit for buying wheat the government had checked the advances in effect.

Weather Conditions Favorable.

Weather conditions were more favorable for threshing operations in the northwest, with stocks decreased 125,000 bu for five days and futures increased 56,000 bu for four days. Durbin reported that wheat was a bit more in demand in the few days, but little change in the wheat moving up again.

With the recent rains, wheat demand from the east was good here and there.

Receipts here were 161 cars and the inspection average showed 145 cars. Primary receipts were 1,620,000 bu, or 190,000 bu more than a year ago. Northwest arrivals were 860 cars, up 160,000 bu; Winnipeg had 225 cars; last year, 164 cars.

Corn Shares in Uptown.

Corn shared in the general advance, but the trade continues of moderate proportions. Final prices were 15¢@16¢ higher. Cash receipts were 1,620,000 bu, or 190,000 bu more than a year ago. On the other hand, some of the marketing of the wheat northwest only to be liberal. In part, this section did not expect to be liberal. The yield of spring wheat has been hard to predict, but the expected increase of 100,000 bushels will increase materially. Winter wheat farmers are still disposed to hold their wheat, but there is a tendency to sell at all fre-

mly. Recent big receipts are said to have come mainly from country elevators, and that may be true. The market for the credit for buying wheat.

There was a falling off in the amount of corn being consigned from the country.

Liverpool grain markets were very light and slow, with little activity.

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ceipts were 1,620,000 bu, or 190,000 bu more than a year ago. Northwest arrivals were 860 cars, up 160,000 bu; Winnipeg had 225 cars; last year, 164 cars.

Oats and Strong.

The oats market was active most of the day and prices scored further gains of 3¢@4¢. The market for the credit for buying wheat was fair, with some demand, but there was no big demand, and on all the little railroads there was little activity. Receipts here were 17,000 bu, and durum prices were 8¢@9¢ lower, and the estimate for 16,000 bu, up 1,000 bu. Wheat prices were unchanged. Receipts of products here were 28 cars and shipments were 19 cars. The cash market was moderately active.

Rye Products Are Weak.

Provisions were under present most of the day and prices scored further gains of 3¢@4¢. The market for the credit for buying wheat was fair, with some demand, but there was no big demand, and on all the little railroads there was little activity. Receipts here were 17,000 bu, and durum prices were 8¢@9¢ lower, and the estimate for 16,000 bu, up 1,000 bu. Wheat prices were unchanged. Receipts of products here were 28 cars and shipments were 19 cars. The cash market was moderately active.

Rye Market Steady.

There was no market for rye, but the market for the credit for buying wheat was fair, with some demand, but there was no big demand, and on all the little railroads there was little activity. Receipts here were 17,000 bu, and durum prices were 8¢@9¢ lower, and the estimate for 16,000 bu, up 1,000 bu. Wheat prices were unchanged. Receipts of products here were 28 cars and shipments were 19 cars. The cash market was moderately active.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—LINTERED—Cash and September, \$1.16; No. 1 hard, \$1.09; WHEAT—No. 1 hard, \$1.11; No. 1 northern, \$1.20; No. 2 northern, \$1.14; No. 1 white, \$1.18; No. 2 white, \$1.15; December, \$1.19; DURUM—No. 1, \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.08; September, \$1.10; NOVEMBER—\$1.15; OATS—\$1.05; MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—WHEAT—Was up 1½¢ after the opening. Receipts, 36,000, compared with 27,000 a year ago. Other sales were 260,000 bu, and durum prices were 8¢@9¢ lower. Durum opened \$1.15@1.16; high, \$1.16; low, \$1.15; closed \$1.15. Cash, No. 2 hard, \$1.20; No. 1 northern,

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

RANGE OF ACTIVE FUTURES. WHEAT.

Open, High, Low, Sept. 3, Sept. 2.

Sept. 12 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

May 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Sept. 6 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½

Dec. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

May 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Sept. 4 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½

Dec. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

May 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Sept. 1 20.00 20.00

Last yr. 22.57½ 22.57½ 22.55 22.55

Sept. 10.00 10.07½ 9.95 10.07½ 10.05

Oct. 10.17½ 10.22½ 10.05 10.20 10.22½

Sept. 12.25 12.25 12.25 12.25 12.25

Oct. 12.15 12.15 11.97½ 12.00 12.22½

PRICES AT OUTSIDE MARKETS.
WHEAT.

September—December

High, Low, Sept. 1, Sept. 2.

Sept. 112 114½ 114½ 114½ 114½ 114½ 114½

May 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Sept. 6 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½

Dec. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

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WHEAT.

September—December

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Dec. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

May 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

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